THE

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Ειποί τις ἂν τῶν πανύ δοκησιδεξίων
Εγὼ δ' ἂν ἀντειποίμι, μὴ πολυπραγμόνει,
Αλλ' εἰ δοκεῖ σοι πρόσεχε τὸν νοῦν κ' ακροῦ. PHERECRATES.

If any of theſe would be Know-alls ſpeak,
And I gainſay,—take no alarm at that,
But liſten fairly to my words, and mark.

ART. I. *The Periplus of the Erythrean Sea: Part the Firſt. Containing an Account of the Navigation of the Ancients, from the Sea of Suez to the Coaſt of Zanguebar. By William Vincent, D. D.* 4to. 1l. 1s. Cadell and Davies. 1800.

WE hail, with peculiar ſatisfaction, the appearance of a work ſo very important to every inveſtigation into the ancient geography and commerce of the eaſt, as to be a deſideratum in Indian literature: accompanied with ſuch diſquiſitions and obſervations, from a moſt enlightened ſcholar, thoroughly adequate to the taſk of compoſing them, as cannot fail to render it doubly valuable. That ſagacious diligence, that zealous ardour of reſearch, which, we obſerved, diſtinguiſhed his former publication, "the Voyage of Nearchus," are equally diſplayed, or rather ſhine with additional luſtre, in every page of the preſent. It is, with great propriety, dedicated to the King, under whoſe auſpicious patronage all the arts and ſciences, but particularly *navigation*, have arrived at a degree of perfection never before

attained in this country. In this volume, navigation, the writer obſerves, is traced to its ſource, and diſcovery to its commencement.

In our account of the Periplus, we ſhall follow the preciſe method adopted by us in reviewing the former work, and preſent our readers with as regular an analyſis of the whole, as the prodigious maſs of important matter in geography, hiſtory, and nautical concerns, judiciouſly combined, and ably condenſed into as ſmall compaſs as poſſible, by the author, will allow. It is neceſſary, however, previouſly to obſerve, that the volume now under conſideration contains only that portion of the Periplus which has relation to Africa and its coaſt; the remainder of the Periplus, relating to the Arabian and Indian coaſt, and the commerce carried on with them, Dr. Vincent intends preſenting to the public when a more extended period of leiſure, with continued activity and health, which we heartily wiſh him, ſhall permit. There is no man who better deſerves that learned leiſure which he mentions, than the man who thus laudably employs it to the propagation of ſcience, and the inſtruction, not only of his countrymen, but of Europe at large*.

This volume compriſes *two* books out of the *four*, in which the whole is deſigned to be comprehended; with an ample and very intereſting Appendix. Book the *firſt* conſiſts entirely of ſhort preliminary diſquiſitions, ten in number, which we ſhall conſider in order. Under the head of *Introduction*, Dr. V. diſplays the great advantages of a maritime communication being opened between the inhabitants of diſtant countries, who thus become directly and intimately known to each other;

* We have been highly gratified on ſeeing the elegant tranſlation of Dr. Vincent's Voyage of Nearchus, executed by M. Billecocq, by order, we believe, of Bonaparte. Whatever may be the motive of the Firſt Conſul, for paying this attention to Engliſh Literature, an emulation of ſuch a kind, in doing juſtice to merit, cannot but be peculiarly ſatisfactory to the friends of learning, during the rage of hoſtilities. The work is publiſhed, in French, with great ſplendour, beauty, and accuracy; and ſuch commendations are given to the learning, ſagacity, diligence, and ingenuity of Dr. Vincent, as muſt be highly pleaſing to all who know, as well as we do, how completely they are merited. The French Reviews are no leſs earneſt in their praiſes of the work and of the author. The French quarto edition is nearly ſold, and an octavo is preparing. M. Billecocq is alſo employed upon the tranſlation of the preſent volume. A German tranſlation of the Voyage of Nearchus has been undertaken, for ſome time, by Profeſſor Timæus of Lunenburg. By what fatality does it happen, that the merit, which is ſufficient to attract the notice of Europe, continues ſtill without reward at home?

whereas, in the moſt ancient periods, intermediate agents were employed, whoſe curioſity and intereſt extended little beyond the bounds of their journey, or the object of their barter. *Now*, the people of both hemiſpheres have free and unlimited intercourſe, and the ſail of commerce wafts them with eaſe to every quarter of the globe. He concludes the Arabians to have been the firſt navigators of the Indian Ocean; after them came the Greeks of Egypt; and then the Romans, when maſters of that kingdom. On the extinction of the Roman power in the Eaſt, the Arabians once more became maſters of their ancient maritime domain, and continued ſo until the arrival of the Portugueze in Aſia. Dr. V. takes for the field of his ample diſquiſition, the period between the Voyage of Nearchus and the arrival of the victorious Gama, founding his arguments, as he proceeds, on the baſis of the Periplus; the conſideration of the title of which forms his *ſecond* head of enquiry.

Periplus, it may be neceſſary to inform the Engliſh reader, means *circumnavigation*; and by the Erythrean Sea is to be underſtood, according to Dr. Vincent, the whole expanſe of ocean from Africa to its remoteſt boundary eaſtward. Its name is not derived from any ſuppoſed redneſs of its waters, but from *Erythra*, the name given by the Greeks to the ſtraits at its entrance. Arrian of Nicomedia, who wrote the Voyage of Nearchus, was certainly not the author of the Periplus here conſidered, but probably ſome Greek merchant of Alexandria, who, from internal evidence, it may be concluded, flouriſhed nearly a century before that writer; and who manifeſtly ſailed on board the fleet whoſe circumnavigation he deſcribes, as far as the Gulph of Cambay, if not further. The author concludes this head by remarking, that the ancient Indian hiſtory and legends, as far as yet unfolded to us, are ſo romantic and extravagant, that the rational hiſtorian can only be guided in his enquiries by the earlieſt Greek writers concerning India; he thinks them the only ſources of genuine information to be depended upon, though, in many reſpects, extremely imperfect in their accounts; and we incline to agree in opinion with him at leaſt, until the reſearches of our learned countrymen in Aſia ſhall have led them to ſome more certain grounds than they have yet attained.

Homer, the moſt authentic and venerable of thoſe Greek writers, is the ſubject of the *third* head of this book; and he is cited by Dr. V. as probably (he does not ſay poſitively) alluding to the Indian nation, when, in the Odyſſey, he conducts Neptune into Ethiopia, and places him between two nations, both black, but perfectly diſtinguiſhed from each other,

and living at the oppoſite "*extremities of the world.*" The latter phraſe admits of ſuch latitude, from the ſlender acquaintance of the ancients with the true geography of the globe, that we are of opinion with Dr. V. that Homer might have meant, by his Ethiopians on the eaſt, the Indian nation; and by thoſe on the weſt, the inhabitants of Nigritia. His accompanying remarks ſtrengthen the probability of the ſuppoſition. Let us paſs on to the *fourth* diviſion, on HERODOTUS, who is more correct in marking the characteriſtic diſtinctions between the eaſtern and weſtern Ethiopians, or the Indians with long hair and the woolly-headed Cafre; and, therefore, in ſome degree, confirms the hypotheſis of the former ſection. Herodotus, treating in different places of his book far more extenſively than Homer, concerning the Indians, is commented upon much at large; and though the learned author, on the whole, and for reaſons which he aſſigns, doubts whether the voyage of Scylax was ever performed, as related by the father of Grecian hiſtory; yet he by no means attempts to invalidate the general truth of his valuable work, but imputes the objectionable paſſages to Perſian miſrepreſentation. What was related to him he faithfully detailed; the exact verity or falſehood of every fact related, he had no means of inveſtigating.

The examination of the character and writings of CTESIAS, conſtitutes the *fifth* general head; and the reſult of the author's ſtrictures is, that he muſt ſtill remain claſſed among the fablers, with whom he is in general numbered. After toiling through theſe dark periods, as we approach the age of Alexander the horizon begins to brighten; and Dr. V. continues his inſtructive narration in the following ſpirited manner: evincing at once his accurate knowledge of the ſubject, and the decided intereſt which he takes in whatever relates to the hiſtory, character, and commerce of the ancient Indians.

"The few particulars appropriate to India, and conſiſtent with truth, obtained by Ctêſias, are almoſt confined to ſomething reſembling a deſcription of the Cochineal plant, the fly, and the beautiful tint obtained from it, with a genuine picture of the monkey and the parrot; the two animals he had doubtleſs ſeen in Perſia, and flowered cottons emblazoned with the glowing colours of the modern chintz, were probably as much coveted by the fair Perſians in the Harams of Suſa and Ecbatana, as they ſtill are by the ladies of our own country.

"Ctêſias is contemporary with Xenophon, and Xenophon is prior to Alexander by about ſeventy years; during all which period, little intelligence concerning India was brought into Greece; and if the Macedonian conqueſts had not penetrated beyond the Indus, it does not appear what other means might have occurred of diſpelling the cloud of obſcurity in which the eaſtern world was enveloped.

"The

"The Macedonians, as it has been ſhewn in a former work, obtained a knowledge both of the Indus and the Ganges; they heard that the ſeat of empire was, where it always has been, on the Ganges, or the Jumna. They acquired intelligence of all the grand and leading features of Indian manners, policy, and religion: they diſcovered all this by penetrating through countries where poſſibly no Greek had previouſly ſet his foot; and they explored the paſſage by ſea, which firſt opened the commercial intercouſe with India to the Greeks and Romans, through the medium of Egypt and the Red ſea; and finally to the Europeans by the Cape of Good Hope.

"It matters not that the title of fabuliſts is conferred upon Megaſthenes, Nearchus, and Oneſicritus, by the ancients; they publiſhed more truths than falſehoods, and many of their imputed falſehoods are daily becoming truths, as our knowledge of the country is improved. The progreſs of information from this origin is materially connected with the object we have propoſed, and it cannot be deemed ſuperfluous to purſue it through the chain of authors, who maintain the connection till the diſcovery of the paſſage acroſs the ocean by means of the monſoon.

"Megaſthenes and Diamachus had been ſent as embaſſadors from the kings of Syria to Sandrocottus and his ſucceſſor Allitróchades; the capital of India was in that time at Palibóthra, the ſituation of which, ſo long diſputed, is finally fixed, by Sir William Jones, at the junction of the Saone and the Ganges. Theſe embaſſadors, therefore, were reſident at a court in the very heart of India, and it is to Megaſthenes in particular that the Greeks are indebted for the beſt account of that country. But what is moſt peculiarly remarkable is, that the fables of Ctêſias were ſtill retained in his work; the Cynocéphali, the Pigmies, and ſimilar fables were ſtill aſſerted as truths. It is for this reaſon that Strabo prefers the teſtimony of Eratoſthenes and Patrócles, though Eraſtothenes was reſident at Alexandria, and never viſited India at all; and though Patrócles never ſaw any part of that country beyond the Panjcab, ſtill their intelligence he thinks is preferable, becauſe Eratoſthenes had the command of all the information treaſured in the library of Alexandria; and Patrócles was poſſeſſed of the materials which were collected by Alexander himſelf, and which had been communicated to him by Xeno the keeper of the archives.

"It is inconceivable how men could live and negociate in a camp on the Ganges, and bring home impoſſibilities as truth; how Megaſthenes could report that the Hindoos had no uſe of letters, when Nearchus had previouſly noticed the beautiful appearance of their writing, and the elegance of character, which we ſtill diſcover in the Shanſkreet; but the fabulous accounts of Ctêſias were repeated by Megaſthenes, profeſſedly from the authority of the Bramins; and whatever reaſon we have to complain of his judgment or diſcretion, we ought to acknowledge our obligations to him as the firſt author who ſpoke with preciſion of Indian manners, or gave a true idea of the people.

"It is not poſſible to enter into the particulars of all that we derive from this author, but the whole account of India, collected in the fifteenth book of Strabo, and the introduction to the eighth book of

Arrian, may juſtly be attributed to him as the principal ſource of information. His picture is, in fact, a faithful repreſentation of the Indian characters and Indian manners; and modern obſervation contributes to eſtabliſh the extent of his intelligence, and the fidelity of his report.

"This ſource of intelligence, commencing with Alexander and concluding with Megaſthenes and Diamachus, may be claſſed under the title of Macedonian, as derived from Alexander and his ſucceſſors, and ſuch knowledge of the country as could be acquired by a haſty invaſion, by the inſpection of travellers and embaſſadors, or by the voyage down the Indus, the Macedonians ſeem to have attained with ſingular attention, and, notwithſtanding particular errors, to have conveyed into Europe with much greater accuracy than might have been expected.

"The voyage of Nearchus opened the paſſage into India by ſea, and obviated the difficulties of penetrating into the eaſt by land, which had previouſly been an inſurmountable barrier to knowledge and communication. But it is to Oneſicritus we trace the firſt mention of Taprobana, or Ceylon, and what is extraordinary, the dimenſions he has aſſigned to it, are more conformable to truth, than Ptolemy had acquired four hundred years later, and at a time when it was viſited annually by the fleets from Egypt; but on this ſubject more will be ſaid in its proper place." P. 16.

Under the *ſixth* head, the voyage of IAMBULUS to Ceylon is diſcuſſed; and the arguments, for and againſt the probability of its having been actually performed, are ſtated with impartiality and judgment. On the whole, the Doctor is of opinion, from a variety of circumſtances ſtated in this ſection, that it never was performed; but gives every credit due to the account, as an ingenious novel, interſperſed with many valuable and juſt remarks on the geography and natural hiſtory of that iſland, and the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants. It probably contains, under that form, the collective knowledge of the age in which Diodorus, in whoſe work it is inſerted, flouriſhed, in reſpect to that celebrated country.

The work of AGATHARCHIDES, on the Erythrean Sea, preſerved alſo by Diodorus, is the *ſeventh* ſubject of Dr. Vincent's conſideration; and its merits are very amply confirmed, and extenſively detailed. He was a native of Cnidus, in Caria, and flouriſhed about the year 177 before Chriſt; he was Preſident of the Alexandrian Library, under Ptolemy Philometor, and conſequently had not only the archives of the empire to refer to for information on the ſubject, but the teſtimony and experience of living navigators, who then traded along the coaſt, for confirmation of the facts ſtated in his conciſe narrative. Conciſe as it is, however, Dr. V. has, with his uſual acumen, ſeized on all the material facts which it afforded, to illuſtrate his ſubject; has founded upon them arguments,

guments, in relation to the progreſs of commerce, and the extent of eaſtern navigation at that particular period, which to us appear incontrovertible. He has alſo formed ſuch deductions from the whole ſurvey, as muſt be fully aſſented to by thoſe who enter into this intereſting ſubject of antiquity with the ſame exact attention, and unwearied ſpirit of reſearch. The following extract, from the work of Agatharchides, reſpecting the trade carried on with the Sabean Arabians, may ſerve as an ample proof of the preceding obſervations, and will alſo convince our readers, that where the ſeverity of geographical detail can be enlivened by elegant deſcription, the graces of ſtyle are not neglected by our learned commentator.

" Sabêa, ſays Agatharchides, abounds with every production to make life happy in the extreme, its very air is ſo perfumed with odours, that the natives are obliged to mitigate the fragrance by ſcents that have an oppoſite tendency, as if nature could not ſupport even pleaſure in the extreme. Myrrh, frankincenſe, balſam, cinnamon, and caſia are here produced from trees of extraordinary magnitude. The king, as he is on the one hand entitled to ſupreme honour, on the other is obliged to ſubmit to confinement in his palace; but the people are robuſt, warlike, and able mariners, they ſail in very large veſſels to the country where the odoriferous commodities are produced, they plant colonies there, and import from thence the larimna, an odour no where elſe to be found; in fact there is no nation upon earth ſo wealthy as the Gerrhêi and Sabêi, as being in the centre of all the commerce which paſſes between Aſia and Europe. Theſe are the nations which have enriched the Syria of Ptolemy; theſe are the nations which furniſh the moſt profitable agencies to the induſtry of the Phenicians, and a variety of advantages which are incalculable. They poſſeſs themſelves every profuſion of luxury, in articles of plate and ſculpture, in furniture of beds, tripods, and other houſehold embelliſhments, far ſuperior in degree to any thing that is ſeen in Europe. Their expence of living rivals the magnificence of princes. Their houſes are decorated with pillars gliſtening with gold and ſilver. Their doors are crowned with vaſes and beſet with jewels; the interior of their houſes correſponds with the beauty of their outward appearance, and all the riches of other countries are here exhibited in a variety of profuſion. Such a nation, and ſo abounding in ſuperfluity, owes its independence to its diſtance from Europe; for their luxurious manners would ſoon render them a prey to the European ſovereigns, who have always troops on foot prepared for any conqueſt, and who, if they could find the means of invaſion, would ſoon reduce the Sabêans to the condition of their agents and factors, whereas they are now obliged to deal with them as principals.

" From this narrative, reported almoſt in the words of the author, a variety of conſiderations ariſe, all worthy of attention. It is, as far as I can diſcover, the firſt contemporary account of the commerce opened between Egypt and India, by the medium of Arabia; it proves that in the reign of Ptolemy Philométor, in the year 177, A. C. and 146 years after the death of Alexander, the Greek ſovereigns in Egypt had

had not yet traded directly to India, but imported the commodities of India from Saba the capital of Yemen; that the port of Berenicè was not used for this commerce, but that Myos Hormus, or Arsinoè, was still the emporium. It proves that there was no trade down the coast of Africa (an intercourse afterwards of great importance) except for elephants, and *that* no lower than Ptolemáis Thêrôn. It shews that the voyage down the Arabian coast of the red sea, was still very obscure, and above all it demonstrates incontestably the wealth constantly attendant on all who have monopolised the Indian commerce, and that the monopoly in the author's age was in Sabêa. The Sabêans of Yemen appear connected with the Gerrhêans on the Gulph of Persia; and both appear connected with the Phenicians by means of the Elanitick Gulph, and with the Greeks in Egypt, by Arsinoè and Myos Hormus." P. 31.

Dr. Vincent, with his usual candour, under this seventh head, acknowledges a slight error in not having more frequently attended to the, in many instances, instructive page of this author, when he was employed on the Voyage of Nearchus; but a cursory perusal only, in which the extravagance of some of his relations, and the absurdity of others, unhappily blended with what is valuable and probable, forcibly struck his mind, prevented that attention. He here atones for that neglect, and embraces the opportunity which his subject affords, of corroborating many facts in Nearchus, by those recorded in the work of Agatharchides.

HIPPALUS, and his celebrated discovery of a passage to India, by means of the monsoon, form the *eighth* division of this book. Dr. V. allows, that there are no data for fixing the period of this important event with precision. From facts, however, connected with parts of Roman history, with the age of Pliny, and the dates of the reigns of the early Cæsars, he contends, or rather assumes, that it probably took place, as near as possible to the seventh year of Claudius, or the forty-seventh of the Christian æra; but that point being intimately connected with another, the *age of the Periplus itself*, he proceeds rapidly to the *ninth* head, under which that subject is amply discussed.

The accounts of the navigation and commerce of the Eastern Seas, to be found in Pliny and the Periplus, run so parallel, as to justify a suspicion, not so much that they copied either from the other, as that they are both obliged to some common source of information, which was probably the journal of Hippalus himself. But if, in fact, either did copy from the other, the probability, according to this author's train of argument, to which we must refer our readers, is, that Pliny was that copyist. So minutely particular in description, in many instances, is the author of the Periplus, especially where he

speaks

ſpeaks of the tides in the Gulph of Cambay, that it is evident he muſt have been a navigator himſelf, and an eye-witneſs of the ſcenes which his pen deſcribes. In the ſeventy-ninth year after Chriſt, Pliny periſhed in the eruption of Veſuvius; but if the diſcovery of Hippalus took place, as we have obſerved is probable, in the year forty-ſeven, an interval of thirty years had occurred; a period more than ſufficient for the intelligence to have reached Rome, either by Roman veſſels trading to Egypt, or by the embaſſy ſent by the King of Ceylon to Claudius. Dr. V. we think, ſucceſsfully combats the arguments of Dodwell, founded on certain paſſages occurring in the Periplus itſelf, tending to reduce the age of that work by nearly a century; but we have not room to enter minutely into this inveſtigation.

The *tenth*, and final diviſion, of this preliminary book, is on a ſubject extremely curious, and no leſs abſtruſe; *the intercourſe with India antecedent to hiſtory.*

Dr. V. in the following paragraphs, commences this remote enquiry; and, after having preſented them to the reader, we ſhall purſue him to his deductions; deductions, which are the reſult of ſound argument and ſolid judgment, though reſpecting periods that carry us back to the ages of fable, and involve us in the mazes of doubt.

"That ſome Oriental ſpices came into Egypt has been frequently aſſerted, from the nature of the aromatics which were employed in embalming the mummies*; and in the thirtieth chapter of Exodus we find an enumeration of cinnamon, caſſia, myrrh, frankincenſe, ſtacte, onycha, and galbanum, which are all the produce either of India or Arabia. Moſes ſpeaks of theſe as precious, and appropriate to religious uſes; but at the ſame time in ſuch quantities†, as to ſhew they were neither very rare, or very difficult to be obtained. Now it happens that cinnamon and caſſia are two ſpecies of the ſame ſpice‡, and that ſpice is not to be found nearer Egypt or Paleſtine, than Ceylon‡, or the coaſt of Malabar. If then they were found in Egypt, they muſt have been imported; there muſt have been intermediate carriers, and a communication of ſome kind or other, even in that age, muſt have been open between India and Egypt. That the Egyptians themſelves might be ignorant of this, is poſſible; for that the Greeks and Romans, as late as the time of Auguſtus§, thought cinnamon the produce of Arabia,

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"* Mummia, or Mumia, was once a medicine, certainly not on account of the cadaverous but the aromatic ſubſtance.

"† Five hundred ſhekels of myrrh, five hundred of caſſia, two hundred and fifty of cinnamon.

"‡ See article Kaſſia Kaſia in the liſt of articles of commerce.

"§ See Strabo, lib. xvi. paſſim."

is manifeſt from their writings. But it has been proved from Agatharchides, that the merchants of Sabea traded to India, and that at the time when Egypt poſſeſſed the monopoly of this trade in regard to Europe*, the Sabeans enjoyed a ſimilar advantage in regard to Egypt. Of theſe circumſtances Europe was ignorant, or only imperfectly informed; and if ſuch was the caſe in ſo late a period as 200 years before the Chriſtian æra, the ſame circumſtances may be ſuppoſed in any given age where it may be neceſſary to place them.

"There are but two poſſible means of conveying the commodities of India to the weſt, one by land through Perſia or the provinces on the north, the other by ſea; and if by ſea, Arabia muſt in all ages have been the medium through which this commerce paſſed, whether the Arabians went to Malabar itſelf, or obtained theſe articles in Carmania, or at the mouths of the Indus.

"In order to ſet this in its proper light, it is neceſſary to ſuppoſe, that the ſpices in the moſt ſouthern provinces of India were known in the moſt northern, and if from the north, they might paſs by land; from the ſouth they would certainly paſs by ſea, if the ſea were navigated. But in no age were the Perſians†, Indians, or Egyptians, navigators; and if we exclude theſe, we have no other choice but to fix upon the Arabians, as the only nation which could furniſh mariners, carriers, or merchants in the Indian ocean.

"But let us trace the communication by land on the north: it is only in this one inſtance that I ſhall touch upon it; and that only becauſe it relates to an account prior to Moſes. Semiramis‡ is ſaid to have erected a column, on which the immenſity of her conqueſts was deſcribed, as extending from Ninus or Ninivè, to the Itámenes, (Jómanes or Jumna,) eaſtward; and ſouthward, to the country which produced myrrh and frankincenſe; that is, eaſtward to the interior of India, and ſouthward to Arabia. Now, fabulous as this pillar may be, and fabulous as the whole hiſtory of Semiramis may be, there is ſtill a degree of conſiſtency in the fable; for the tradition is general, that the Aſſyrians of Ninivè did make an irruption into India; and

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"* Καὶ γὰρ δὴ καὶ μονοπωλείας ἔχει. Μόνη γὰρ ἡ Αλεξάνδρεια τῶν τοιούτων ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ καὶ ὑποδοχεῖον ἐστὶ, καὶ χορηγεῖ τοῖς ἐκτός. Alexandria has the whole monopoly to herſelf. She is the receptacle of all [Indian] goods, and the diſpenſer of them to all other nations. Strabo, lib. xvii. p. 798.

"† It is not meant to aſſert that theſe nations never uſed the ſea; they certainly did, upon their own coaſts, but there are not now, nor does hiſtory prove that there ever were, any navigators, properly ſo called, in the eaſtern ſeas, except the Arabians, Malays, and Chineſe. The Chineſe probably never paſſed the ſtraits of Malacca, the Malays ſeem in all ages to have traded with India, and probably with the coaſt of Africa.

"‡ Bochart, tom. i. p. 109. from Diodorus."

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the return of Semiramis* through Gadrosia, by the route which Alexander afterwards pursued, is noticed by all the historians of the Macedonian. If, therefore, there is any truth concealed under this history of Semiramis, the field is open for conceiving a constant intercourse established between India and the Assyrian empire, and a ready communication between that empire and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. This intercourse would account for the introduction of the gums, drugs, and spices of India into Egypt, as early as the 21st century before the Christian æra†, and 476 years antecedent to the age of Moses.

But this is not the leading character in the accounts left us by the Greek historians‡; they all tend to Phenicia and Arabia. The Arabians have a sea-coast round three sides of their vast peninsula; they had no prejudices against navigation either from habit or religion. There is no history which treats of them, which does not notice them as pirates or merchants by sea, as robbers or traders by land. We scarcely touch upon them accidentally in any author, without finding that they were the carriers of the Indian ocean.

" Sabêa§, Hadramant, and Oman were the residence of navigators in all ages, from the time that history begins to speak of them; and there is every reason to imagine that they were equally so, before the historians acquired a knowledge of them, as they have since continued down to the present age.

" It is surely not too much to admit that a nation with these dispositions, in the very earliest ages crossed the Gulph of Persia from Oman to Carmania: the transit in some places is not forty miles; the opposite coast is visible from their own shore‖; and if you once land them

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" * When two fables of two different countries agree, there is always reasons to suppose that they are founded on truth: the Mahabhárat is perhaps as fabulous as the history of Semiramis; but this work (in Col. Dow's account of it,) specifies, upon a variety of occasions, the great attention of the Indian sovereigns to pay their tribute to the western conquerors. I cannot trace this to its causes or consequences, but it always seems to justify the idea, that there had been some conquest of India, by the nations which inhabited those provinces which afterwards composed the Persian empire. It is this conquest in which the Grecian accounts of Semiramis and the Mahabhárat agree.

" † Semiramis, A. C. 2007. Moses in Midian 1531. Blair.

" ‡ Herôdotus, lib. iii. p. 250. reckons up frankincense, myrrh, cassia, cinnamon, ladanum, (a gum,) and storax as the produce of Arabia: these commodities were brought into Greece by the Phenicians. See also p. 252.

" § Hadramant is the Atromitis of the Greeks; it is nearly centrical between Sabêa and Oman on the Ocean. Oman is the eastern part of Arabia, towards the Gulph of Persia. Sabêa is Yemen, on the Red Sea, but extends, or did anciently extend, to the ports on the Ocean, as Aden, &c.

" ‖ Strabo, lib. xvi. p. 769. et sec. 99."

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in Carmania, you open a paſſage to the Indus, and to the weſtern coaſt of India, as a concluſion which follows of courſe." P. 57.

After the preceding ſtatement, Dr. V. candidly allows it to be wholly *hypothetical*; but, on the other hand, it cannot be denied, that it is highly probable, and juſtified by all the remains of antiquity conſulted by the old hiſtorians, either on ſculptured pillars, before the ſtream of regular hiſtory began to flow, or in deſultory traditions reſpecting thoſe very remote æras. The ſuperb ruins of the capitals of Thebes, and Sabea or Yemen, ſituated neareſt to the centre of that vaſt and ancient commerce, and once rich in all the various treaſures of Oriental barter, place, almoſt beyond doubt, the fact of the Arabians having been the principal, if not the ſole, intermediate agents in conducting it. It is alſo highly probable, that, long before Hippalus, they knew and ſailed to India by the monſoon. This important ſecret they kept among themſelves, and, for a ſeries of ages, to the Arabian and Egyptian coaſt were tranſported all the rich productions of Perſia and of India. When Thebes was ruined, Memphis reared its head with rival grandeur. Alexandria then became the grand depoſitory of the wealth of the whole Eaſtern world; Cairo, not remote, ſucceeded to its faded magnificence; and, had not the Portugueze diſcovered the paſſage to India by the Cape, would probably have ſtill continued the great mart of the univerſe. In truth, the Greeks, after Hippalus had diſcovered the monſoon, only trod in the ſteps of the Arabians; they became the importers of all the Oriental commodities into Egypt; and, having deſtroyed their rivals in the Mediterranean, the Phœnicians, their ſhips wafted them down its ſhores to every port of the weſtern world. So ſolid indeed was the footing which the former had obtained in the eaſt, and ſo wiſe the policy with which they conducted their naval concerns in Aſia, that the Romans were content to leave them in quiet poſſeſſion of its extenſive commerce. Satisfied with the immenſe revenues which they annually drew from Egypt, and with the founding title of its conquerors, they permitted the Egyptian Greeks ſtill to enjoy the honour and the danger of exploring the more eaſtern ſeas; and the annual fleets of Rome received, at ſecond hand, from the Alexandrian merchants, the rich ſpices, and the coſtly gems, in which her luxurious ſons took ſo much delight; but which were only obtained by the naval toil, and more enterpriſing ſpirit, of the adventurous Greeks.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ART.

ART. II. *Fabliaux or Tales, abridged from French Manuſcripts of the 12th and 13th Centuries, by M. Le Grand. Selected and tranſlated into Engliſh Verſe, by the late Gregory Lewis Way, Eſq. With a Preface, Notes, and Appendix, by G. Ellis, Eſq. In Two Volumes. Vol. II.* 8vo. 340 pp. 14s. Faulder. 1800.

IT is with a pleaſure mingled with profound regret, that we take up this ſecond volume of a work highly honourable to the Britiſh Muſes, to the former portion of which we gave high and well-deſerved commendation three years ago*. Our regret will be ſhared by every reader of taſte, when he ſhall underſtand, that in the cauſe of it is implied, not only the termination of the preſent elegant and pleaſing publication, but even the ceſſation of hope reſpecting any new efforts of the ſame able pen. Mr. Way, who modeſtly withheld his name when the firſt volume appeared, is here announced, alas! as *the late*; and this continuation has been prepared for the public eye by the care of the author's congenial, as well as cordial friend, Mr. Geo. Ellis. To this friend, the prior volume owed its very admirable Preface and Notes; and from the ſame hand proceed, in the book before us, not only notes, but the continuation of ſome tales left unfiniſhed by Mr. Way, and ſuch an account of the life and diſpoſition of that elegant poet, as does honour at once to his memory, and to the feelings of the writer. As the nature of the work itſelf, and of the ſources from which it is drawn, were ſufficiently explained in our former article on this ſubject, we ſhall now take advantage of Mr. Ellis's labours, to make our readers more intimately acquainted with the amiable character of Mr. Way. After citing a very beautiful ballad, entitled *the Ivy*, written by that author, in imitation of the antiquated ſtyle, the editor thus continues.

"If the foregoing were conſidered as an inſulated ſpecimen, it would probably be thought an unuſual inſtance of ſucceſsful imitation; but the reader of the preceding pages will have obſerved, that this antiquated ſtyle was become perfectly familiar to the tranſlator of the Fabliaux. The earlieſt of Mr. Way's compoſitions, which I have ſeen, are a deſcription of the *Montem*, written at Eton, and ſome love-elegies, compoſed at Oxford; the former a Hudibraſtic poem, in imitation of Butler; the latter conſtructed on the model of Pope, and exhibiting his characteriſtick elegance of diction, and uniformity of cadence. But the ſtyle of the Fabliaux may be conſidered as original;

* See Brit. Crit. vol, ix. p. 158—168.

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it is not copied from any individual writer, but is evidently the appropriate manner of the author, formed upon a deliberate and attentive compariſon of all the beſt writers who have diſtinguiſhed the ſeveral periods of our literature. Indeed, the peculiarity of Mr. Way's ſtudies ſuggeſted the choice of his ſubjects; his taſte led him to poetry, and his indolence to tranſlation; and he found, in tranſlating the publications of M. Le Grand and M. de Treſſan, an employment perfectly ſuited to his favourite and habitual modes of expreſſion.

"Mr. Gray has obſerved, in one of his letters to Mr. Weſt, that "the language of poetry is never the language of the day;" and his correſpondent, without quite acceding to the univerſality of this axiom, remarks, in his turn, that "old words revived are of excellent uſe in tales: they add (ſays he) a certain drollery to the comic, and a romantic gravity to the ſerious, which are both charming in their kind; and this way of charming Dryden underſtood very well." This is certainly true: beſides which, there are many obvious reaſons for endeavouring to preſerve ſuch old words as are not quite obſolete and unintelligible, becauſe they are generally ſimple, often very energetic, and ſeldom exactly ſynonimous with their modern ſubſtitutes; at all events, though they ſhould be unneceſſary for the purpoſe of giving ſtrength or preciſion, they have the merit of giving variety to the ſentence.

"But the mere adoption of a few antiquated words, is not alone ſufficient to conſtitute an antiquated ſtyle. La Fontaine, whom the French conſider as a model of elegant ſimplicity, and whoſe phraſeology is now regarded as almoſt eſſential to every humourous compoſition, has been more ſolicitous to imitate the conſtruction and grammatical arrangement of Clement Marot, and other poets of the 16th century, than to engraft on modern language a number of words gleaned from obſolete gloſſaries. He ſeems to have been aware, that from the mechaniſm of the preſent European languages, in which ſo much is performed by prepoſitions and auxiliary verbs, their phraſeology muſt, of neceſſity, become languid and diffuſe, in the ſame proportion as they advance in preciſion and exactneſs of meaning; and that the ruder conſtructions of ſentences, in uſe amongſt our anceſtors, had a conciſeneſs and rapidity which is ſcarcely attainable by the more artificial rules of modern compoſition. At the ſame time, it was evident that theſe advantages were balanced, in the works of the early writers, by correſpondent defects; that one rich and energetic verſe was frequently accompanied by a number of confuſed and frigid lines, and that this inequality of ſtyle, which could only be excuſed during the infancy of criticiſm, would not be tolerated by modern readers. This ſeems to have ſuggeſted to him the expedient of adopting that ſtrange kind of meaſure (which, from his example, is become faſhionable in France) in which the duration of the line is regulated only by the meaning, and conſiſts of any number of ſyllables, from one to ten, that may happen to ſuit the convenience of the writer.

"Such a contrivance, however, is only a mode of evading the difficulty which Mr. Way wiſhed to overcome. Though he felt that it was impoſſible to unite, into a conſiſtent and uniform ſtyle, the elaborate diction and muſical cadences of Pope, with the artleſs ſyntax and irregular

irregular numbers of Chaucer; yet he conceived that a language *of perfect ſimplicity* is capable of a great deal of variety, and that it may, by proper gradations, be brought to aſſume almoſt any character; and to aſſimilate with the appropriate diction of every period of our literature. "He that will write well in any tongue (ſays old Roger Aſcham) muſt follow the counſel of Ariſtotle; to ſpeak *as the common people do*; to think as wiſe men do;" and a copious model of this popular ſtyle is preſerved in the common Engliſh tranſlation of the ſacred writings. From this, Mr. Way principally formed his vocabulary; to which he has endeavoured to give the colouring of a ſomewhat higher antiquity, by adopting a number of elliptical phraſes; by occaſionally throwing the rhyme on an unimportant ſyllable; and by a few ſimilar imitations of the characteriſtick negligence of our early verſifiers.

"Theſe remarks, compiled from a few hints contained in Mr. Way's papers, are not inſerted with any view of conciliating the favour of the reader towards a work, the failure or ſucceſs of which can no longer either diſappoint or gratify the wiſhes of its author; but for the purpoſe of recording thoſe opinions which gave a direction to his efforts. A tranſlation of a few obſolete Norman ſtories can only pleaſe by the graces of language and verſification; but, where theſe are found, the reader often feels a degree of intereſt in exploring the ſources from whence his amuſement is derived, and in ſearching, through the hiſtory of the author, for thoſe peculiar opinions and habits which modify the effects of general education, and produce the differences of literary character obſervable in contemporary writers, in the ſame manner as the infinitely various combinations of ſimilar features diſtinguiſh the phyſical individuals." P. 289.

If any lover of Engliſh Literature could poſſibly be ignorant how well qualified the writer of theſe remarks is to decide and judge upon the ſubject, the good ſenſe and ſagacity ſo evident in them would at once ſatisfy him on that point. Mr. Ellis then gives a ſketch of his friend's life; which, beſides being too ſhort to require abridgment, is too well written to bear mutilation: we ſhall, therefore, inſert it entire.

"It is a trite obſervation, that the life of an author is ſeldom capable of affording much amuſement to the reader; and that of Mr. Way was particularly barren of incident: for his biographer would have little to relate, except that he was educated at Eton, from whence he went to Oxford, and afterwards to the Temple; and that having married early in life, he retired almoſt immediately to a ſmall country ſeat in Eſſex, where he died, on the 26th of April, 1799, after a very ſhort illneſs, in the 43d year of his age. Finding himſelf poſſeſſed of a fortune which ſeemed to remove the abſolute neceſſity of addicting himſelf to any profeſſion, though inſufficient without ſtrict economy to meet the wants of a growing family, he voluntarily devoted himſelf to retirement, which was not much interrupted by an annual viſit of a month to ſome near relations in the country, and by a fortnight uſually allotted to an old friend in London. Under ſuch circumſtances

ſtances it was ſcarcely poſſible that he ſhould fail to contract ſome peculiarities; becauſe, being neither ſolicitous for wealth nor power, and having no habitual occupations or amuſements which required the aſſiſtance of ſociety, he was not likely to imitate, or even to notice the viciſſitudes which faſhion is daily producing in the dreſs, and geſtures, and manners, and language, and opinions of what is called the world. He conceived that happineſs is the only rational object of purſuit; and he believed that the means of happineſs are to be found in the practice of religion. The hiſtory of that religion therefore, the means by which it was eſtabliſhed, the evidence on which it reſts, the hopes it holds out, the duties it inculcates, and the opinions of its different ſectaries, became the object of his conſtant ſtudies and daily meditation. His principal amuſement was literature, and particularly poetry: and from this choice of occupations and amuſements, a choice dictated partly by reflection, and partly, perhaps, by the effects of ſituation and early habit, he certainly acquired ſuch a conſtant flow of cheerfulneſs, as a life of more activity and a greater variety of reſource, often fails to produce.

"It has been remarked, that he had ſome peculiarities; but they were ſuch as it is not eaſy to deſcribe, becauſe they were not the reſult of eccentricity, or of any marked deviation from general habits. There was nothing in them on which ridicule could faſten. His manners were eaſy and unembarraſſed, and his addreſs particularly attractive, from being marked with that beſt ſort of politeneſs which is the expreſſion of benevolence. But that perfect ſimplicity of demeanour which borrows nothing from imitation, has certainly a ſingular appearance in the eyes of thoſe who are only converſant with artificial ſociety: perhaps, indeed, few peculiarities are more ſtriking than a total abſence of all affectation.

"His converſation was very characteriſtic, and extremely amuſing; particularly on thoſe topics which ſeemed moſt remote from his uſual purſuits, and in which he was led to take an intereſt only by that kindneſs of diſpoſition which prevented him from viewing with indifference any amuſement of his friends. There are probably few ſubjects leſs propitious to the diſplay of literary acquirements than the diſcuſſion of a fox-chace, yet I have ſeen him voluntarily engage even with this untoward argument: and he applied with ſuch taſte and ſagacity the learning he had acquired from Maſter Turberville and the Book of St. Albans; his language was ſo pictureſque; and he drew ſo comical a parallel between the opinions of practitioners in the ſcience in different ages, that the effect was ſcarcely leſs ſtriking than if Sir Triſtram, or King Arthur, had unexpectedly deſcended amongſt a company of modern ſportſmen. On all occaſions the Cervantic turn of his humour was ſingularly heightened by his reſearches in antiquarian knowledge.

"It is impoſſible to conſider ſuch a ſimple and amiable character without lamenting that he neglected to become his own biographer; becauſe no ſpecies of writing, perhaps, is more capable of uniting amuſement with utility than the genuine unvarniſhed picture of private life; and certainly no ſpecies of writing is ſo uncommon. Many, indeed, have profeſſed to lay the whole contents of their memory before

fore the public, and to expoſe all their thoughts and actions to its inſpection: but in theſe reports of their conſcience, whether under the humble name of "confeſſions," or the more ſincere title of "appeals to poſterity," we generally find modes of acting and feeling more remote from common nature, than thoſe of an Amadis or a Caſſandra; and are unable to draw any practical leſſon from ſuch a delineation, unleſs it be that much real vice and folly may reſult from a ſickly ſenſibility and an over-delicate organization.

"An eminent French writer has obſerved, that even in novels, and other fictitious deſcriptions of human nature, where the hero and heroine are rewarded by the completion of all their wiſhes, their happineſs is announced, indeed, but never particularized: and that no writer has yet been found, whoſe confidence in his imagination and powers of amuſement, was ſo ſturdy as to cope with the monotony of domeſtick felicity. If this ſarcaſtic remark be at all juſt, it muſt be becauſe the painter of ideal life is in want of real models from which he may copy his delineations. In every other ſcience we find authentick records of experiments, which have been made with caution, and deſcribed with minute and circumſtantial accuracy; but in the great art of being happy, the experience of every man becomes uſeleſs to the reſt of the world. Thoſe who are moſt attached to life, and moſt deſirous of protracting its duration, have probably paſſed ſome hours which they would willingly have retrenched from the ſum of exiſtence, and have endeavoured, with more or leſs ſucceſs, to quicken their paſſage. It may be preſumed, therefore, that the hiſtory of a practical moraliſt, who was forced to conſtruct his ſcheme of happineſs with common materials, and to fight the tedioufneſs of life with weapons which are within every man's reach, would prove neither uſeleſs nor unentertaining. Such a moraliſt was Mr. Way. He was not, like the imaginary Raſſelas, a prince, or a traveller; but he found, in the affection of his wife, in the duty of his children, and the hopes afforded by religion, a compenſation for all the diſappointments and miſeries to which life is ſubject." *P.* 292.

Having given, in our former critique, a table of the Fabliaux imitated in the firſt volume, with references to the correſponding tales in Le Grand, we ſhall here inſert a ſimilar account of the ſecond volume; following the order of their arrangement here.

Lay of Sir Gugemer - -	Le Grand, vol. iv. p.	110
The Three Knights - - - - - - - - -	i.	168
The Lay of Narciſſus - - - - - - - -	—	196
——— of Ariſtotle - - - - - - - -	—	214
Hippocrates - - - - - - - - - - -	—	232
The Prieſt and the Mulberries - - - - -	—	245
The Land of Cokaigne - - - - - - -	—	250
The Norman Bachelor - - - - - - - -	—	293
Huéline and Eglantine - - - - - - - -	—	254

Griſelidis - - - - - -	Le Grand, vol.	ii. 237
The Counteſs of Vergy - - - - - -		iv. 49
Carnival and Lent - - - - - - - -		ii. 383
The Road to Paradiſe - - - - - - -		— 180

The tales here enumerated were left finiſhed and corrected by Mr. Way. Thoſe which had not yet received his laſt touches, or were left incomplete, Mr. Ellis has thrown into an Appendix. The references of theſe to Le Grand's work are the following:

The Cruſaders - - - - -	Le Grand, vol.	ii. p. 163
The Lay of Beatrice - - - - - - - -		iv. 33
——— of the Gray Palfrey - - - - -		— 195
Paradiſe of Love - - - - - - - - -		ii. 210

In order to exhibit a ſpecimen of the poetical ſtyle which prevailed in England at the time when many of the French Fabliaux were compoſed, Mr. E. has inſerted, at the end of the volume, the Lay of Launfal (Lanval*) tranſlated from Mlle. Marie's French original, by Thomas Cheſtre, who flouriſhed, he adds, "as our poetical antiquaries ſuppoſe, in the reign of Henry VI, and who ſeems to have given a faithful, as well as ſpirited verſion, of this old Breton ſtory." This Poem is carefully tranſcribed from an original MS. in the Cotton Library, and is illuſtrated by ſuch gloſſarial notes as are neceſſary to make it intelligible to the modern reader.

To ſpeak generally of the preſent volume, it preſents the ſame elegancies, both of writing and of appearance, which recommended its predeceſſor; and muſt infallibly make its way into every judicious collection of Engliſh poetry. The Lay of the Gray Palfrey, which was left unfiniſhed by Mr. Way, has been completed by his editor, whoſe modeſty has delivered on that ſubject almoſt the only opinion in the book which will be generally controverted; namely, that it poſſeſſes no merit but that of ſcrupulous fidelity. That our readers may be enabled to judge on this point, we ſhall inſert a portion of this tale, beginning before the concluſion of Mr. Way's part, and continuing our extract to ſome extent in the additional lines. The poet deſcribes the preparation made for marrying the beautiful young Nina, to a *very old Friend* of her father.

"To fill the pomp with bride-folk meet,
All round their ſpurring lackeys greet

* See vol. i, p. 157.

Whome'er

Whome'er lean ſhanks, and wither'd faces,
Had kept thus far from death's embraces,
And bid them—many a tottering gueſt!
To ſweet ſad Nina's nuptial feaſt.
Since weddings firſt were known, I ween
So quaint a troop no eye had ſeen;
Such wrinkled elders, bald and bare,
They ſeem'd, as all aſſembled there,
To hear one laſt, "Heaven ſpeed ye," ſaid
Ere to their long ſad home they ſped.
Now, while to deck the future bride,
New coverchiefs and robes are tried;
And ſhe, with counterfeited cheer,
Devours each bitter ſigh and tear;
More ſteeds, 'twas plain, muſt be purvey'd
To mount ſo large a cavalcade;
So, forth a menial ſtripling fared
To borrow all that could be ſpared.
The lubber, as he went his way,
Bethought him ſure that palfrey gray
(For ſize and temper, mould and mien,
The braveſt ſteed in all Champagne)
On which Sir William wont to ride,
Muſt needs be welcome to the bride!
Forthwith, aſide he turns his beaſt
To gain this palfrey for the feaſt.
Leave we awhile the father old,
How fared the knight muſt now be told.
Sir William, in the tourney's fray
Had borne the choiceſt prize away,
And homeward bent, with hope exalted,
Though bootleſs on his road he halted
Before his uncle's gate awhile;
Yet were his thoughts ſo free from guile,
He weens, be ſure, his hopes to bliſs
With the firſt tidings of ſucceſs,
His uncle to his hall will come—
So, joyful hies he to his home;
And there, to cheat a weary hour,
He bids a minſtrel to his bower,
And hears ſweet ſongs of bliſsful love,
And hopes, ere long, that bliſs to prove.
His uncle now, be ſure, is near;
And hark! a bugle ſtrikes his ear.
Behold him—no!—a menial ſlave
From Nina's ſire ſome boon to crave.
And thus the loon his ſuit commends,
"Fair ſir! my lord kind greeting ſends,
And fain would borrow, if he may,
For twice twelve hours, your palfrey gray."
"Moſt willingly! and braver ſteed
Ne'er bore a knight to valorous deed;

But who the courſer ſhall beſtride?"—
" Sweet Nina, ſir, your uncle's bride,
To-morrow, ere the dawn of day,
To Medot's towers ſhe takes her way."—
" Nina?"—" Yes ſure; her ſire's command
To your good uncle gives her hand."
Quite wo-begone, with frantick air,
Huſh'd in the ſilence of deſpair,
The cruel tale Sir William hears;
And doubts its truth, and blames his fears;
And bids repeat each word again,
And writhes with renovated pain.
Then, ſtaring wild,—" hence! hence away,
Quick from my ſight the ſteed convey!
Let him the perjur'd Nina bear,
And crown her joys with my deſpair;
To Medot bear th' exulting bride
Array'd in all the nuptial pride!
Yet ſure, in ſpite of her diſdain,
When ſhe ſhall ſeize that palfrey's rein,
Awhile on me her heart ſhall rue!—
Ah Nina!—thou!—ſo wonder true!
Thou too doſt weep; thou, loſt like me,
Victim of fouleſt treachery;
Thou lov'ſt me ſtill; thy ruthleſs ſire
Would vainly force thy free deſire;
And, till my being I reſign,
This conſtant heart ſhall aye be thine!"
Dejected, and hopeleſs, to the hall
Now bids the knight his lieges all,
And thanks them for their ſervice true,
And gives them, with his laſt adieu,
Such meed as his poor means afford,
And wills them ſeek ſome wealthier lord.
" With nobleſt largeſs, if I might,
Your duty would I fain requite,
Good friends, he cries, and ere ye part
(Sole offering of a broken heart),
Take my beſt thanks. Now ſpeed ye hence:
My lot be death or indigence!"
He ſaid, and to his chamber hied.—
The pitying crowd had vainly tried
To ſoothe their maſter's troubled ſprite;
So, ſadly through the live-long night,
Reſolv'd his honour'd life to guard,
All, near his bower, keep watch and ward,
And raiſe to heaven a ſilent prayer
To ſhield his ſoul from fell deſpair.
Meanwhile, throughout the ſpacious Keep,
The baron's gueſts were faſt aſleep.
Prepar'd, ye wot, at early day,
To ride three leagues of rugged way,

Warn'd

Warn'd that, ere dawn, the porter's bell
Shall rouſe each ſleeper from his cell;
Well prim'd with wine, the ſapient crew
At early hour to reſt withdrew.
Only ſweet Nina ſleepleſs lies;
Vain ſchemes in quick ſucceſſion riſe,
Vain hopes of viſionary aid:——
Alas, the flattering viſions fade,
No hope of aid or flight appears,
Her ſole reſource, unceaſing tears." P. 245.

Among the Fabliaux contained in this volume, the firſt is by a Lady eminent among the poets of the thirteenth century, diſtinguiſhed by the name of Mademoiſelle Marie. It may be pleaſing to the readers of this volume to know, that a full account of this Lady and her works has been collected, by the induſtry of the Abbé Le Rue, and is inſerted in the 13th volume of the Archæologia, p. 36. The learned and ſagacious Abbé has, for ſome time, been ſucceſsfully employed in illuſtrating the hiſtory of the Anglo-Norman poets near that period; and, by his careful examination of various MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, and elſewhere, has been enabled to correct many important errors of French and Engliſh Literati on this ſubject: and, among others, of Meſſrs. Tyrwhitt and Warton. His diſſertations on theſe poets will be found in the Archæologia, vol. xii. p. 50 and 301; and vol. xiii. p. 35 and 231.

To take our leave, however reluctantly, of theſe pleaſing Fabliaux, let us not in juſtice omit to remark, that the notes and illuſtrations of Mr. E. are by no means interior to thoſe in the firſt volume, and give an admirable foretaſte of the pleaſure and inſtruction to be expected from the work he has at preſent in the preſs, on the Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry.

ART. III. *Annals of Medicine for the Year* 1799, *exhibiting a conciſe View of the lateſt, and moſt important Diſcoveries in Medicine, and medical Philoſophy. By A. Duncan, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Edinburgh. Vol. IV.* 8vo. 380 pp. 8s. Robinſons. 1800.

THE firſt part, as uſual, contains accounts of the moſt valuable medical productions of the former year; theſe, as having been before noticed by us, we paſs over, and proceed to the ſecond ſection, containing original caſes, and obſervations.

The firſt is a *Caſe of retroverted Uterus*, which terminated fatally, by the late Dr. Roſs, Phyſician at Hamburgh. The complaint

complaint appears to have exiſted near a month, before the woman applied for aſſiſtance. There is an account of the diſeaſed appearances found on diſſection; but theſe are only ſuch as might be expected.

The ſecond contains a *Caſe of Uterine Hæmorrhage*, where the placenta was expelled four hours before the birth of the child, by Mr. John Chapman, Surgeon at Ampthill, Bedfordſhire.

It will be ſufficient in this caſe to obſerve, that the expulſion of the placenta, which was completely effected by the pains, was not attended with any conſiderable loſs of blood; that the pains ſubſided as ſoon as the placenta was ſeparated, and did not return until near four hours were expired, when the fœtus was alſo expelled without aſſiſtance. The child we preſume was dead, though that circumſtance is not mentioned. The woman recovered in the uſual time, and without any ſiniſter accident.

Art. III. *Obſervations on the Cow-Pox.* By the ſame.

Dr. Beddoes having publiſhed ſome caſes in his Weſtern Communications, of perſons taking the ſmall-pox, after having paſſed through the cow-pox, Mr. Chapman, from an examination of the caſes, ſhows that the patients inoculated with vaccine matter, had been only locally affected, that is, they had no febrile indiſpoſition; and in that caſe, he thinks, they are not freed from future infection. The ſame thing, he obſerves, happens in the ſmall-pox. Puſtules are ſometimes formed over the inciſions, which proceed to maturation; but if the inflammation does not extend further on the arm, and no fever be excited, the patient will be ſtill ſuſceptible of the diſeaſe.

"Mr. Dawſon inoculated two children with variolous matter. The inciſions inflamed till the tenth day, but without fever, or conſtitutional illneſs. Nineteen other perſons were then inoculated from theſe children, and every one had the fever and eruptive puſtules at the proper time. The two children were inoculated again; they now had the fever, and a conſiderable number of puſtules."

It is well known, that if you inoculate a perſon with variolous matter, who has had the ſmall-pox, puſtules will frequently ariſe on the part, the matter from which will communicate the diſeaſe.

"As it is well known," the author ſays, "that the body is not at all times ſuſceptible of infection, I much wiſh every man that intends making the experiment with the vaccine and variolous matter, would take care to produce the conſtitutional ſymptoms in the vaccine diſeaſe, previous to the laſt variolous matter."

Art.

Art. IV. contains ſome further obſervations on the *Vaccine Inoculation*, by G. Pearſon, M. D. F. R. S. tending to ſhow that perſons are unſuſceptible of the cow-pox, after having undergone the ſmall-pox, as well as of having the cow-pox more than once. Theſe poſitions are illuſtrated and proved by a variety of experiments.

Art. V. contains obſervations *on the Pemphigus Major of Sauvages.* By Dr. R. Hall, Phyſician, of Jedburgh.

The author, in a paper publiſhed in the third volume of the Medical Annals, had given his opinion, that Pemphigus was merely a ſporadic diſeaſe, and not infectious. This opinion has been conteſted by a gentleman, who, from obſerving two perſons in a family affected with the diſeaſe in ſucceſſion, has concluded that the one received the infection from the other. This, the author juſtly obſerves, can by no means be conſidered as concluſive of the diſeaſe being infectious. Contagious diſeaſes muſt at times become general, or epidemic, which Pemphigus has never been known to be, nearly all the well-atteſted caſes having been ſolitary. Opportunity has been given to the author to put this doctrine to the teſt of experiment. One of the patients, whoſe caſe he had deſcribed in his former paper, has been again affected with the diſeaſe; it was uſhered in by the uſual precurſors of fever, head-ach, nauſea, coldneſs and ſhivering, ſucceeded by heat. At length a veſicle appeared on the thigh, and ſoon after five others in different parts of the body. The febrile ſymptoms gradually abated, and in a few days the patient was reſtored to health; no ſecond crop of veſicles, as is often the caſe, in this diſeaſe appearing. Through the whole of the diſeaſe, a young perſon ſlept with the patient, and the author inoculated himſelf and two other perſons with the fluid from the puſtules, but none of the parties became infected with the complaint.

Art. VI. *Speculations concerning the perſpirable Fluids of the Human Body, with the View of aſcertaining how far they are ſometimes converted to ſeptic or peſtilential Matters, adapted to the Caſe of North American Cities, now of late frequently viſited by peſtilential Diſtempers.* By Samuel L. Michel, Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in New-York.

It has lately been much the faſhion to conſider the plague, and other malignant fevers, as not infectious; to ridicule the idea of the fomes, or ſeeds of them, being tranſported to different countries, by bales of goods brought from the places where the diſeaſes are raging, or even by the apparel, or bedding

ding of the ſick, as unfounded; conſequently that quarantine, and all the other precautions now adopted in every country in Europe, are nugatory and uſeleſs.

"The notion of importation and contagion," our author ſays, "*is derived from merchants, and kept up by mercantile modes of thinking.* It is high time," he adds, "ſuch unfounded opinions ſhould be diſcarded by men of ſcience. The experience of this ſeaſon has proved quarantine of veſſels, in the harbour of New-York, to be uſeleſs; in Philadelphia, highly injurious."

One would imagine from hence that the author had given an account of the firſt appearance of the plague, which ravaged, he ſays, New-York and Philadelphia in the year 1798, and in the ſpace of three months deſtroyed upwards of two thouſand perſons in the firſt, and three thouſand in the latter place. But nothing of the kind appears; the paper, or eſſay, contains ſome ſpeculations, ingenious we confeſs, on the nature of perſpirable fluids, and other ſeptic matters, which may be deſtroyed by alkalies, "the great preventatives, and antidotes, provided by nature for the extermination of ſuch harmful productions." We wiſh theſe antidotes to be tried, on board of ſhips, in military and other hoſpitals, where malignant fevers happen to be raging, and to have their powers aſcertained by experiment, as well as theory, before quarantine be aboliſhed: and the author may aſſure himſelf, that the merchants, to whom performing quarantine is a great inconvenience and expence, will be very thankful to him for diſcovering this antidote.

Art. VII. *Hiſtory of a Caſe, terminating ſucceſsfully, in which an inverted Uterus was extirpated.* By Mr. Alexander Hunter, Surgeon, of Dumbarton.

Caſes of extirpation of the uterus are found in the works of ſeveral of the writers of the laſt and preceding centuries; but as anatomy was not ſo accurately known at that time as at preſent, and authors were obſerved to be extremely credulous, and often to relate ſtories from hearſay, with the ſame confidence as if they had been witneſſes to the facts, little dependence was placed on theſe accounts. In ſome caſes it was proved, and in all believed, that the operators had miſtaken uterine polypi, which had fallen, or been taken off, for human uteri. The following caſe is, however, well authenticated, and ſhows that this organ may be extirpated, without deſtroying life, or even preventing the ſufferer from enjoying a tolerable ſhare of health and comfort.

Mr. Hunter was ſent for to a young woman, whoſe uterus became gradually inverted, after her firſt labour. When he firſt ſaw

ſaw her, a part of the uterus only had paſſed through the orifice, or mouth of that organ, and probably had he happened to have been converſant with the caſe, might then have been returned. She ſuffered very little pain or inconvenience, except from the retention of her urine, which was obliged to be drawn off every day, with the catheter. On the eighth day, the uterus being now completely inverted, deſcended through the os externum, and from that time, though often put back, returned, when going to ſtool, or uſing any effort. In about ten days more, a conſiderable diſcharge of ſanies, exceedingly fetid, and excoriating, flowed from its ſurface, and the health of the woman began to decline. All parties agreeing, the author paſſed a ſtrong ligature round the neck of the uterus cloſe to the os externum; this was ſuffered to remain about ſix hours, when finding neither pain, nor any bad ſymptom to be occaſioned by the ligature, he removed the uterus with a ſcalpel. The woman felt ſo little pain, the author ſays, that he believes the operation was over before ſhe was ſenſible it was begun. At the end of a month ſhe was able to attend her ordinary buſineſs. It is about five years ſince the operation was performed. The woman has not menſtruated ſince, but enjoys good health, and grows very fat.

Art. VIII. *A ſingular Variety of Chorea Sancti Viti, conſiderably relieved by the Uſe of the Argentum Nitratum.* By Dr. Thomas Hall, Phyſician at Eaſt-Retford, Nottinghamſhire.

The patient had been afflicted with the diſeaſe, on the whole, upwards of five years, but had in that time experienced relief, or had intermiſſions for the ſpace of five or more months at a time. It was now become more frequent, as well as violent in its attacks. Various medicines had been uſed, but without procuring any material relief. The author at length gave the argentum nitratum, at firſt only the ſixth part of a grain, at length two grains in the day. The diſeaſe ſeemed to yield to the power of this medicine, the fits ſoon becoming milder and leſs frequent. They have now wholly left her for ſeveral months.

Art. IX. *Hiſtory of a Caſe of Tetanus, cured by the liberal Uſe of Wine.* By David Hoſſack, Phyſician at New-York.

A mulatto woman having ſtuck a pin into her wriſt, was ſoon affected with inflammation and pain in the part, which by degrees extended to the arm-pit and throat, and at length occaſioned a complete immobility of the jaw, attended with ſpaſmodic contraction of the muſcles of the back part of the neck,

neck, ſubſultus tendinum, and coldneſs of the extremities. The author determined, in this caſe, to depend on the efficacy of wine alone, without mixing bark, opium, and other medicines of the kind, which are frequently joined with wine, and which, he thinks, by naufeating the ſtomach, prevent the good effects which might otherwiſe be produced by the wine. Accordingly, he directed a glaſs of Madeira to be given every hour. At the end of about 24 hours, ſhe was ſo much mended, as to be able to eat ſome oyſters. The wine was now intermitted ſome hours, and the complaint returned with equal violence as at firſt; but on recurring again to the Madeira, the ſymptoms were ſoon appeaſed, and in five days ſhe was completely freed from the complaint. A cauſtic had been applied to the wriſt, to occaſion a diſcharge from the part, and thence to aſſiſt in the cure.

Art. X. *Sequel of the Caſe of an extra Uterine Fetus, partly voided through an Abſceſs in the Abdomen.* By Mr. John Major Wilſon, Surgeon to the Weſtminſter Hoſpital.

For the former part, ſee Britiſh Critic, vol. xi, p. 510. This part conſiſts principally of an account of the appearances, obſerved on diſſecting the body of the deceaſed.

The woman died in September, 1799. Adheſions, and other marks of preceding inflammation, were obſerved in all the parts contiguous to the uterus. The uterus was in a ſound and healthy ſtate, as were the right broad ligament, ovarium, and fallopian tubes; but theſe parts were on the left ſide totally obliterated, or rather they had formed the bag in which the fœtus had been contained.

Art. XI. *Account of a ſingular Caſe of Obſtruction to the ſecretion of Urine; communicated in a Letter to Dr. Duncan, from Mr. D. M. Dickſon, Surgeon in his Majeſty's Navy.*

This is a caſe of phymoſis, which, being neglected, the end of the prepuce coaleſced, ſo as to prevent egreſs to the urine. When the man had occaſion to make water, he was accuſtomed to break the ſkin with a piece of pointed wood. The prepuce became thickened and enlarged, and a quantity of ſand, and ſmall calculi collected, or were formed between the prepuce and the glans. After the diſeaſe had continued ſeveral months, the man was put on board the Phaeton, the ſurgeon to which ſhip, the late Mr. Lynd, opened the prepuce, took out the fabulous matter, and in a ſhort time effected a cure.

Art.

Art. XII. *Obſervations on the Benefit derived from the Application of Cold Water, in Caſes of Scarlatina Cynanchia.* By Dr. George Moſſman, Phyſician at Bradford.

The patient, a boy eight years of age, had all the ſymptoms indicating a malignant ſtate of the diſeaſe. The Doctor ſaw him on the third day from the attack. The whole ſurface of his body was covered, he ſays, with a ſcarlet eruption. His tongue was parched and black; the fauces tumid, and of a deep red colour; his eyes inflamed; his ſkin intenſely hot; and his pulſe beat 135 ſtrokes in a minute. The Doctor had been accuſtomed to apply cold liquids in the hot fit of fever, and thinks, if it be poſſible to render the phænomena of fever leſs formidable, it is to be effected by that means. After obtaining a current of free air through the room, he directed the child to be laid on the floor, and his whole body to be ſponged with cold vinegar; and this proceſs was repeated, he ſays, as often as he was perceived to be very hot, and with the moſt beneficial effects. This is never to be done when the patient is cold, or in a perſpiration. A mixture, with the aqua ammoniæ acetatæ, and a gargle, acidulated with nitrous acid, were occaſionally given. On the fifth day from the attack, the child was freed from the complaint.

"Seven of the family," the Doctor ſays, "were ſucceſſively ſeized with the ſame ſpecies of fever. They were all treated in the ſame manner, and were ſpeedily cured. He afterwards took the diſeaſe himſelf, but effectually checked its progreſs by uſing the ſhower-bath twice a day."

Art. XIII. *The Hiſtory of a Caſe, in which a ſevere Wound of the Tongue, threatening locked Jaw, terminated ſucceſsfully.* By Dr. G. D. Yeates, Phyſician at Bedford.

The tongue was ſlit, longitudinally, about half an inch, and lacerated at the end. The wound was not ſtitched. After giving a doſe of purging phyſic, a draught with bark was directed to be taken every four hours. The patient was enjoined to keep quiet, particularly to avoid ſpeaking. In four days the wound was completely healed.

Art. XIV. *Medical Hiſtories.* By Dr. John Haxby, Phyſician at Pontefract. 1. A Caſe of Epilepſy, terminating ſucceſsfully, under the Uſe of Muſk and Opium. 2. A Caſe in which the Teſticles had not deſcended into the Scrotum, until the Patient had attained his fourth Year. 3. A Caſe of Enlargement of one of the ſpinal Vertebræ, gradually diſappear-

ing

ing on an Enlargement of the Trochanter Major of the right Thigh, which was ſucceeded by Hydrocephalus, terminating fatally.

The titles ſufficiently indicate the nature of theſe caſes.

Art. XV. *Hiſtory of a Caſe of retropulſed Gonorrhœa, ſucceeded by a ſevere Affection of the Eyes, terminating favourably.* By Robert Robertſon, M. D. Surgeon to the 5th Fencible Regiment.

The gonorrhœa being cured by injections, the patient was ſoon, or immediately after, affected with inflammation in one of his eyes, which alſo yielded to the ordinary method of treatment. We ſee no reaſon to ſuſpect, that the opthalmia had the leaſt dependence on the retropulſion, as the author chooſes to call it, of the gonorrhœa.

Art. XVI. *Examples of the good Effects from the Uſe of the Hydrargyrus Muriatus Mitis, in Caſes of the Cynanche Trachealis, or Croup.* By Mr. James Anderſon Senior, Surgeon in Edinburgh.

Calomel was uſed, in four caſes of croup, with eminent advantage.

Art. XVII. *The Hiſtory of Three Caſes, with Circumſtances ſomewhat ſingular, terminating favourably.* By Dr. George Borthwick, Phyſician at Kilkenny.

A ſoldier having received a wound, penetrating into the pelvis and the kidney, at firſt diſcharged blood, and, at the end of eight days, purulent matter, with his urine. He recovered ſpeedily, under a cooling or antiphlogiſtic treatment. In the ſecond caſe, Pack, Surgeon to the County-Hoſpital, performed the operation for reducing an inguinal hernia: and, in the third, extracted the cryſtalline lens, ſucceſsfully.

The third and laſt ſection contains, *Articles of Medical News.* Dr. Matthew Guthrie writes, from St. Peterſburg, accounts of ſingular advantages he had ſeen produced, from the vapour of oil of turpentine, in an obſtinate opthalmia; of the flowers of zinc, adminiſtered in very large doſes, in a caſe of epilepſy; and of a ſingular cure, performed on a peaſant, by ſwallowing every day a table ſpoonful of common ſand. The man was troubled, we are told, with palpitation of the heart, inflation of the abdomen, with dyſpnœa; his legs were alſo ſo much ſwelled, as to incapacitate him from walking. All thoſe complaints were removed by taking this ſingular remedy, which

operated

operated by briſkly purging the patient. Dr. G. G. Brown, of Bath, has cured five patients of apoplexia mentalis, or delirium ſine febre, by the application of cold water to the heads of the patients. A handkerchief is wrapped round the head, which is kept conſtantly wetted. Between thirty and fifty hours from its being applied, ſobbing and ſighing come on, which are the precurſors, he ſays, of returning reaſon. Dr. Yeates, of Bedford, gives an account of the ſalutary effects of the nitric vapour, recommended by Dr. C. Smyth, in deſtroying contagion. The diſeaſe which deſtroyed ſo many cats in this country, in the year 1797, about the ſame time made ſimilar ravages among thoſe animals in Philadelphia, New York, and other parts of America. It is thought that the number of cats that died, in the two places mentioned, amounted to more than ſix thouſand. In the ſame year, we are told, epidemic diſeaſes affected various other animals; "and that the fiſhes in James's River, and Saratoga Lake, ſuffered an uncommon mortality."

We ſhall here conclude our account of this volume, which appears to contain a great variety of uſeful matter.

ART. IV. *Memoirs of Mark Hildeſley, D. D. Lord Biſhop of Sodor and Mann, and Maſter of Sherburn Hoſpital; under whoſe Auſpices the Holy Scriptures were tranſlated into the Manks Language. By the Rev. Weeden Butler, Morning Preacher of Charlotte-Street Chapel.* 8vo. 8s. Rivingtons. 1799.

WE exceedingly commend the propenſity which induces relatives, friends, or deſcendants, to give authentic anecdotes of thoſe who have been memorable for their talents, their ſtations, or their virtues. Such publications are certainly among the moſt agreeable, and, it may be added, not among the leaſt uſeful, of literary undertakings.

Biſhop Hildeſley was a contemporary, indeed the ſchool-fellow, of Dr. Jortin; he alſo enjoyed the friendſhip of Archbiſhop Secker, of Drummond Archbiſhop of York, of Dr. Doddridge, and of other celebrated perſons. But what principally entitles him to the claim of a diſtinct biographical ſketch, ſeems to be the pious wiſh to afford the inhabitants of the Iſle of Mann the opportunity of religious knowledge and inſtruction, by promoting the tranſlation of the Holy Scriptures into their native language.

The preſent volume conſiſts of two portions: Memoirs of Biſhop Hildeſley, which extend to 123 pages; and an Appendix, of various letters to and from the Biſhop, with papers illuſtrative of his character, and more or leſs honourable to his fame. This part extends to more than 500 pages. Of theſe laſt, many might as well have been omitted. The firſt in particular, which is the mere form of words uſed on every occaſion of an appointment to a chaplaincy, ſeems to be introduced nobody knows why. The Memoirs of the Biſhop's life communicate a plain and ſatisfactory abſtract of his introduction into the world, his progreſſive preferment, his diligent and amiable diſcharge of his duty, &c. &c. but contain no facts ſufficiently intereſting to detain the general reader. We ſelect the following from the Appendix, as an example of the amuſement to be expected.

"To Dr. DRUMMOND, Archbiſhop of York.

"On the State of the Church, in the Iſle and Dioceſe of Mann, in the Province of York. Preſented to his Grace by the Lord Biſhop of Mann, in July 1762.

"Although I know it is ſometimes ſaid, that a perſon ſucceeds with diſadvantage to an office, which has been filled by a predeceſſor of remarkably eminent qualities, I muſt take leave to think the reverſe is nearer the truth; at leaſt, with reſpect to the inſtance I am about to refer to; viz. my coming after the great and good Dr. Wilſon, to this ſee of Mann: foraſmuch as I find many excellent things ready done and eſtabliſhed to my hands, in regard to the government of the church; beſides the example, which, by the traces he has left, his lordſhip ſtill lives to ſhew me. This I endeavour, ſo far as I am able, to follow; though I am ſenſible it is, and muſt be, "*non paſſibus æquis.*"

"Among the ſundry good regulations, which my worthy predeceſſor formed and ſet forth for the benefit of this church, that was none of the leaſt, which he has noted in a letter reſpecting the "Conſtitutions" paſſed in convocation by himſelf and clergy, in the year 1703, which he afterwards got confirmed by a ſtatute law of the land, ſtill in force, and, as nearly as may be, duly obſerved.

"With reſpect to the Clergy, I am happily enabled to give a different account from what bp. Barrow does of thoſe in his time; namely, that I have found them, in general, a very ſenſible, regular, decent ſet of men, almoſt without exception.

"The pariſhes, though few in number, viz. only ſeventeen, are very populous; the iſland, though of ſmall dimenſions,—35 miles long, and 8 or 9 broad,—containing, upon a pretty accurate computation, made ſince my arrival, very near twenty thouſand ſouls.

"The adult natives, to a man, I think I may ſay, are conformiſts to the eſtabliſhed communion of the church of England; and ſo exact and punctual, for the moſt part, in their attendance on the public offices of divine worſhip, and eſpecially at the ſacrament (there being no leſs than ſix hundred at the communion in a country pariſh-church at

Eaſter) that there is little or no occaſion for preſentments on this head: and, ſo remarkably uniform are they in their behaviour at all parts of the divine ſervice, that it is ſeldom known or ſeen, that any perſon, of whatever age or ſex, fails of kneeling, where or whenever the rubrick directs it, though it be on the bare, earthen, dirty floor; and that often with ſuch inconvenience to themſelves and each other, from the ſcantineſs of room, that ſcarce a month paſſes throughout the year, without ſome one or other being carried out ſick, or fainting: kneel, however, they will, be it ever ſo incommodious. Whether this be owing to ancient cuſtom amongſt them, (for cuſtom here in all things carries a powerful ſanction) or from the late good biſhop's attention to this very article, who had himſelf, it is well known, a ſpecial regard to decency and order,—I cannot ſay; but ſo I found it: and it continues to be the practice of the native inhabitants of this iſle, to obſerve a ſtrict uniformity of reverent geſture, in their reſpective congregations; notwithſtanding, as I before noted, the ſpace for their reception and attendance in them is ſo narrow and confined, as not to contain, in ſome pariſhes, above one half, and in moſt of the reſt little more than two thirds of the people; who, from principle, have a deſire, and from their parochial aſſeſſments have a *right*, they think, to be admitted to perform divine ſervice in them*.

"By ſome benefactions, from the living and the dead, the people have been enabled to rebuild and enlarge three of their pariſh churches. And there we ſtop, and muſt ſtop, till Providence ſhall be pleaſed to raiſe up more friends, to aſſiſt us in ſo deſirable and ſo charitable a work as this, of erecting places moderately convenient for the reception of a well-diſpoſed people, to attend the offices of religious worſhip; in a country, where there is no law for *briefs*, for the purpoſe of rebuilding churches, as in England; and where, if there were any ſuch method appointed, the circumſtances of the inhabitants, eſpecially in the country pariſhes, are far too low, to raiſe a ſum of any ſignificance towards it. This is one of the grievances which the dioceſe of Mann at preſent labours under.

"Another, if poſſible ſtill worſe, is, their having neither *printed Bibles*, nor *Common-Prayer Books*, in the *native language of the country*; —a defect, I believe, which no Proteſtant church in Chriſtendom feels, where they have eſtabliſhed forms, beſides the church of Mann: whence the major part of the people are unable to attain any knowledge of the genuine Scriptures, but what they receive from the *off-hand tranſlations* produced by the miniſter in the deſk, out of the Engliſh Bibles:

"* Bp. Hildeſley here adds, by way of note, the following curious copy of a church-warden preſentment, from one of the country pariſhes in the Iſle of Mann:

"The wardens preſent, that the church is not ſufficient to contain the one half of the grown people of the pariſh; ſo that, by their ſcarcity of room, they be made uneaſy in the time of Divine Service; and do not enjoy the intended benefit of their church-aſſeſſments.—Therefore we beg the court's aſſiſtance, to be redreſſed in this aggrievance."

and

and ſo, in like manner, of the *Common Prayer*; every portion of which, conſequently, muſt be varied, and more or leſs exact, according to the judgment, the diligence, and abilities of the officiating reader. How very defectively this part of the office muſt needs ſometimes be performed,—by the junior clergy, at leaſt, at their firſt taking orders, juſt after having been for ſome years verſed in Engliſh and the learned languages, under an academick tutor bred in England,—any one may readily conceive.

" This latter, as well as the former, I cannot but look upon as a melancholy circumſtance of the Church of Chriſt eſtabliſhed in this land;—a Church, which has the honour of being ſixty-nine years older than that of Bangor, in Wales; which is ſaid to be the firſt biſhoprick we read of among the Britons, and one hundred and fourteen years before Auſtin, the Monk.

" The Manks people, in general, are naturally ſhrewd, of quick apprehenſion, and very apt to learn: and they would be, I am confident, extremely fond of peruſing the Scriptures, if they had them, and were taught to read them, in their own tongue, as they are the *Engliſh Bibles*; which latter, numbers can do very roundly, whilſt they ſcarce underſtand the meaning of a ſingle ſentence: nay, I might ſay, I believe, of ſome, a *ſingle word!*

" The uſe of a good book, in the Manks tongue, hath been ſufficiently and happily experienced in this land, from the publication of the late biſhop, Dr. Wilſon's excellent " *Catechetical Expoſition*, together with *Private* and *Family Prayers*," which is now reprinting, at the expence of a lady lately deceaſed in England*. And if the " *Chriſtian Monitor*," a moſt uſeful book, now tranſlating in the iſland into Manks, were to be printed and diſperſed through the country pariſhes, and *one, at leaſt, in each family, taught to read it*, I am perſuaded it would greatly tend to give them a due ſenſe of real religion; and help them to diſpel the remains of ſuperſtition, which, for want of more ſuch kind of books, ſtill ſubſiſts among them. But, how any of theſe great and good ends are now to be promoted or provided for, God only knows!

" May the great lover of ſouls inſpire the hearts of thoſe of larger abilities, with a diſpoſition to aſſiſt me by a portion of their bounty;—in like *manner*, though it ſhould not be in equal *meaſure*, with what my two ſuperexcellent predeceſſors have experienced: who, in the great good which they were enabled to do for this church and dioceſe, were in their times rendered happy, by the ſucceſs which it pleaſed God to vouchſafe them, in the applications they made to their friends in England!

" Something, however, from my ſuperior brethren, the archbiſhops and biſhops, and other dignitaries, I will venture to flatter myſelf with the hopes of receiving. I would not appear to be an impertinently importunate ſupplicant; but cannot help being the more earneſt in behalf of the poor people of my charge, as I have nothing of any kind

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" * Mrs. Catharine Halſal."

to

to ask or to wish for myself; except it be, to be enabled to answer the ends of my present important trust.

"A free boon, be it ever so small, will be gratefully accepted, towards carrying on the good purposes for which it is craved; and will be faithfully applied by him, who has the honour to subscribe, my lord, your grace's most respectful and obedient servant,

MARK SODOR and MANN."

The Bishop was also Master of Sherburn Hospital; of which place, a long and circumstantial account will be found in the Appendix. It ought also to be observed, that the translation of the Scriptures into the Manks language, was not only meditated, but actually commenced, by Bishop Hildesley's predecessor, the amiable and excellent Dr. Wilson; to whose character great honour is rendered, in the course of the present publication.

ART. V. *The Rural Economy of the Southern Counties; comprising Kent, Surrey, Sussex, the Isle of Wight, the Chalk Hills of Wiltshire, Hampshire, &c. and including the Culture and Management of Hops, in the Districts of Maidstone, Canterbury, and Farnham. By Mr. Marshall. In Two Volumes.* 8vo. 1l. Nicol. 1798.

IT is scarcely possible to forbear instituting a comparison betwixt the agricultural writings of Mr. Marshall, and those produced by most of the surveyors under the Board of Agriculture. Mr. M. devotes a much greater number of months to the examination of his several districts; than these notable surveyors have devoted weeks; he sees what he relates to us, they give us hearsay and correspondence; he generally contents himself with being a plain husbandman, they aspire to be political œconomists and legislators; he respects the laws and ancient institutions of his country, they in many instances insult and trample on them; he labours to improve husbandry by experience, they by theories and projects. It is not necessary to extend the comparison further: we shall proceed therefore to justify it, by specimens of the useful knowledge which Mr. M. has here communicated to the public.

"It may be of use to observe, that, in turning over mounds of compost, the Kentish method is improper. The mound is cut down, perpendicularly, with a sharp instrument, part after part, and moved by fork-fulls; instead of being torn down, with pecks or mattocks,

and the reduced fragments caſt, with ſhovels, over a ſloping ſurface. The firſt is merely *turning* it, or rather *moving* it: whereas the latter is *mixing* the materials, be they what they may, in a manner as effectual, perhaps, as the operation requires; and at nearly the ſame coſt, that is beſtowed, on the far leſs effectual method." Vol. i, p. 87.

"*The Wire Worm, or Sod-Worm.*—The depredations, committed by this miſchievous reptile, proceed from its feeding on the principal or downward root; moſt eſpecially of wheat; thus cutting off the plants; generally in plots or ſtripes; but, in ſome years, and in ſome inſtances, ſpreading deſtruction over the whole field; ſo far, at leaſt, as to render what remains unfit to occupy the ground, as a crop. It is not peculiar to ley grounds, though moſt prevalent in old ſward: but is likewiſe often deſtructive to wheat, after peas: that is to ſay, on *free, mellow, abſorbent ſoils.*

"REMARK. Are not theſe *vermin of the ſoil* encouraged, by the neglect of SUMMER TILLAGE? All herbivorous animalcules, which have not the power of flight, but are liable to the circumſtances of the plot of ground they are bred in, may ſurely be extirpated, by keeping the ſoil they inhabit, free from every thing herbaceous; eſpecially, during the ſummer months, when they are in a ſtate of activity, and doubtleſs require daily ſupport. And it appears to be no more than common prudence, in thoſe who have lands peculiarly infeſted with this, or any other, ſlow-moving animalcule, to give them up to UNABATING TILLAGE, the longeſt time poſſible, ſo as not to loſe more than one year's crop." P. 94.

"*Farm Yard Management.*—My information on this head is neceſſarily confined, by reaſon of my not being reſident in the diſtrict, during the winter months; ſo eſſential it is to a COMPLEAT REGISTER of the practice of any particular diſtrict, *to reſide in it the year round.*" P. 109.

What will the county ſurveyors ſay to this, with their allowance of five weeks for the Weſt Riding of York, and ſeven weeks for Lincolnſhire?

"It would be a crime not to mention here, though in ſome part out of place, another moſt ingenious invention of the ſame perſon, A VERMIN TRAP, on a *new* principle, new at leaſt to me.

"It conſiſts of a wooden box, or hutch, reſembling the dog hutch or kennel, which is uſually provided for the yard dog, to hide and ſleep in; its form being that of the barn. It is divided in the middle by an open wire partition, running from end to end, and reaching from the ridge of the roof to the floor. One ſide of this partition is again divided, into two parts, or cages; one of them for a tame rabbit, the other for a live fowl, to allure the vermin. The other half of the hutch being formed into a falling box trap to take them! Great numbers of weaſels, ſtoats, and polecats (as well as domeſtic cats) have been caught, in coppices and hedge-rows, by this moſt ſimple and ingenious, yet, when known, moſt obvious device." P. 113.

"*The Growing Crop.*—It is chiefly, by the attention and labor, beſtowed on this, the Kentiſh huſbandmen obtain a decided ſuperiority, in the bean culture. In the practice of the higher ranks of profeſſional men, the crop is cleaned, with gardenly care and neatneſs. The intervals are repeatedly HORSE-HOED, and finally EARTHED UP; and the rows kept perfectly clean, BY HAND. And, in return for ſuch treatment, I have ſeen every ſtem, bulky as the rows were, podded down to the very ſoil. In this part of the culture of beans, the practice of Kent may well be taken as a pattern, for the reſt of the Iſland." P. 129.

"These products, though they ariſe in ſome part from the ſtrength of the ſoils on which they are produced, evince the propriety of growing beans, in DISTANT ROWS; and of uſing the HORSE-HOE and MOLDING PLOW, in CULTIVATING THE INTERVALS; ſo as to give them the advantages of *tillage and expoſure, during the ſummer months.*

"And theſe reflections aptly ſuggeſt an IMPROVEMENT, with reſpect to the culture of beans, as a fallow crop, on rich, abſorbent ſoils, like thoſe of the diſtrict of Maidſtone: namely, that of continuing it TWO YEARS; cropping the cleaned intervals, and cleaning the rows, of the firſt year, in the ſecond year's culture. Had TULL confined his HORSE-HOEING HUSBANDRY to PULSE,—to BEANS and PEAS, as FALLOW CROPS, *to clean the ſoil for corn and herbage*, and recommended it for this purpoſe only, he would have deſerved well of his country." P. 132.

"In the CULTIVATION of this ineſtimable plant, the moſt novel idea I met with, in the diſtrict under view, was that of MIXING IT WITH CLOVER. In one inſtance, which I more particularly examined, the clover ſeemed to be overcoming the ſainfoin; but in another, *an older crop*, the ſainfoin had gained the aſcendancy: the clover was dwindling away: leaving the ſoil in poſſeſſion of a beautifully clean, full crop of ſainfoin.

"REMARK. What an admirable point of practice! How much preferable to ſowing the ſeeds of ſainfoin among couch (ſee GLOCESTERSHIRE) to keep down other weeds, and force the roots of the crop downward, to their natural paſture; for here the productiveneſs of the land receives no check: the firſt year, a crop of clover; the ſecond, a crop of clover and ſainfoin; the third, a full crop of ſainfoin, free from weeds! or much leſs encumbered with them, than it would have been without the valuable ſupply of clover." P. 156.

"*To ſecure Hay Stacks from the Weather.*—Two tall poles,—ufers,—fir balks,—are ſtepped firmly, in two cart wheels; which are laid flat upon the ground, at each end of the ſtack, and loaded with ſtones to increaſe their firmneſs. Another pole of the ſame kind, and ſomewhat longer than the ſtack, is furniſhed at each end with an iron ring or hoop, large enough to admit the upright poles, and to paſs freely upon them. Near the head of each of the ſtandards is a pulley, over which a rope is paſſed, from the ring, or end of the horizontal pole; by which it is eaſily raiſed or lowered, to ſuit the given height of the

ſtack. In the inſtance obſerved, the rick was begun with two loads of hay; yet even theſe two loads were as ſecurely guarded from rain, until more could be got ready, as if they had been houſed; for a cloth being thrown over the horizontal pole, and its lower margins loaded with weights, a compleat roof is formed, and exactly fitted to the ſtack, whether it be high or low, broad or narrow; the *eaves* being always adjuſted to the *wall plate*, or upper part of the ſtem of the ſtack; thus effectually ſhooting off rain water; while the internal moiſture or ſteam ariſing from the fermentation of the hay, eſcapes freely at either end, as the wind may happen to blow.

"What renders this ingenious contrivance the more valuable, is its being readily put up, or taken away. The poles being light are eaſily moved from ſtack to ſtack, or laid up for another ſeaſon; and the wheels are as readily removed, or returned to their axles." P. 167.

"To convey a more accurate idea, than has yet been done, of the quantity of *dung* expended on hop-grounds (a ſubject which has alarmed all the land proprietors in the kingdom, except thoſe who live in the hop-growing diſtricts.) I will copy from my Journal the following remarks:

"*October* 27. Mr. ——— is manuring a hopground, with well digeſted compoſt, to be ſpread over the whole ground, in the old way. The quantity ſet on is exactly forty-four *ſingle horſe* cart-loads an acre. Suppoſing each loadlet to be half a moderate cart load; and that the compoſt is half of it mold, the quantity of *dung* is ten to twelve loads an acre; and this the overſeer of the ground lays it at. Hence the myſtery about manure is cleared up. Ten or twelve loads of dung, every three or four years! not more than is uſually allowed for ordinary arable crops; and even this, perhaps, more than is requiſite. If the *ſtraw* (the ſtems, branches, and leaves) of hops, as that of grain, were digeſted, and returned to the ground, in the form of manure, I cannot ſee how the exhauſtion by hops ſhould be more, or even ſo much, as by beans, wheat, and clover." P. 206.

"And with reſpect to what may be called the ſtraw, or halm, of hops,—*the vines and foliage*,—the management is ſo contrary to reaſon and common ſenſe, that it is impoſſible to ſee it, without diſguſt, or to write upon it, without cenſure. For, although they conſtitute the main bulk of the crop, and are doubtleſs a principal cauſe of the exhauſtion of the land, they are treated as things of no value; as rubbiſh that encumbers the ground, and as ſuch are burnt! and their aſhes given to winds, or ſuffered to be waſhed into the ſoil, or reduced to mortar, on the ſpot where they happen to be produced, as the following memoranda will more particularly ſhow.

"*October* 9. The country, for a few days and nights paſt, has been kept in a blaze, with the "burning of bine." Laſt night the fires were extinguiſhed by a heavy rain; and this morning the aſhes are lying abroad as wet as mortar. The quantity is greater than I apprehended. But how much more conſiderable would the quantity of digeſted vegetable matter have been, had the ſame vines been properly reduced, by fermentation, to a ſtate of mucilage? Burning hop vines is like burning dunghills; the aſhes of either may be good, but the

ſubſtance

ſubſtance of either is probably of much more value. But ſurely the aſhes if uſed as a manure, ought to be evenly incorporated with the ſoil as lime. Inſtead of which, no care whatever appears to be taken of them; they are everywhere ſeen in ſcattered heaps, as they were burnt; whether the weather happens to be wet or dry: as if the only intention of burning them, was that of getting rid of an incumbrance." P. 255.

Mr. Marſhall, not unfrequently, relieves his readers, amidſt the dryneſs of purely agricultural ſubjects, by lively and well-written deſcriptions. Probably *our* readers will not object to a little relief of the ſame kind.

" From this view of the harveſting of hops, ſome idea of its effects on RURAL SCENERY may be formed. The rape thraſhing laſts but for a day, and is confined to one ſpot: whereas the hop picking is general to a country, and continues for ſome weeks. The numerous throngs of work-people, with the attendant ſwarms of children, which everywhere meet the eye, is peculiarly ſtriking. Whole families, indeed the whole country, may be ſaid to live in the fields, during the buſy ſeaſon of hopping. The country itſelf, as the picking advances, takes a broken, ragged appearance, diſguſting the eye that is ſet to beautiful objects. But thoſe who ſtroll through it, and view it in detail, find much that gratifies; and the good humor and garrulity which is heard in every garden, add to the pleaſure.

" The hop picking is a ſort of jubilee; during which a licence of ſpeech, and relaxation of manners, are authorized by CUSTOM; any thing may be ſaid, and many things done, which would not paſs uncenſured, at another ſeaſon. What ſtrikes the ſtranger moſt, as being himſelf concerned, is the homage with which he is received, on joining one of thoſe licenſed groups. The faireſt, or the forwardeſt, of the female pickers, having ſelected the fineſt bunch of hops in her view, approaches him, and with great reſpect,—and " wipes his ſhoes"—or rather touches them with it, and then offers it to him.

" Whatever might be the origin of this ſingular cuſtom, its modern intention is too evident to be miſtaken, by thoſe who attract its notice. It is that of collecting ſilver; which either goes towards the HOP SUPPER, that is always given, on the evening of the laſt day of picking, or is expended, in fulfilling another cuſtom of the hop harveſt, whoſe origin might be found equally difficult to be traced.

" This may be termed the DECORATION OF HATS. A few days before the picking is compleated, by any particular planter, the company of pickers, belonging to ſuch individual, decorate a hat, at their joint expence, with a handkerchief of gaudy hue, and with ribbons and gilded ornaments. This is the hat of the head binman. Another is adorned with ribbons only. This is the carter's. Theſe hats are expoſed to public view, before the day of finiſhing, are diſplayed at the hop ſupper, and afterwards worn in public; each company endeavouring to outvie the other in finery.

" Theſe ruſtic feaſts, and the revelry which attends them, are the more excuſable, as they cloſe the labors of the year; and may ſerve,

by

by leaving favourable impreſſions of the paſt, to alleviate the ſufferings of toils to come." P. 258.

The following ſhort extract contains very juſt and important reflections.

" The ſpirit of ſpeculation and gambling*, which at preſent hovers over the practice, and ſheds poiſon on thoſe who are engaged in it, appears to be its moſt dangerous attendant. During what may be called the gambling ſeaſon, the market meetings reſemble, in uproar and agitation, the bear baitings, at Jonathan's, rather than the ſober meetings of induſtrious thoughtful huſbandmen. Speculation, *or* gambling (for the terms are become perfectly ſynonimous) in trade, is its preſent ſupport, and will probably be its downfall. But huſbandry, which has the weight of human exiſtence to ſuſtain, requires a firmer baſis. And every precaution ſhould be uſed, to prevent its ſporting in the air, in imitation of modern commerce." P. 290.

" Another evil of this method of grafting occurred to me, in the diſtrict under view. It is incident to the CHERRY; being a diſeaſe, called the *gum*, which takes place about the crown of the ſtem, at the parting of the boughs, and affects the head of the tree.

" The cauſe of this diſorder is evident. The cultivated varieties are grafted on the wild cherry; the wood of the grafts is of courſe freer, ſwells faſter, than that of the ſtock. The boughs grow too large for the ſtem; they want freedom to ſwell to their natural ſize; the circulation is checked; and the gum breaks out. This theory is confirmed by a diſcovery, which has recently been made, to *cure* the gum, by cutting deep notches or clefts between the boughs; and this gives temporary relief, by giving the freedom required. But ſo ſoon as the chaſm is cloſed, or the boughs again join in the conflict, the diſorder returns.

" I had an opportunity of ſeeing theſe effects, in the grounds of Mr. RANDAL of Maidſtone,—a ſpirited and ingenious nurſeryman,—who has paid ſingular attention to the diſorders of trees; though he had not diſcovered the cauſe of the diſorder under notice; a diſeaſe which might with certainty be avoided, by *grafting the boughs*. By inſerting the grafts, in the ſtumps of three or more boughs, pointing in different directions (inſtead of cutting off the crown, and therewith the natural bond and union of the branches!!) not only the gum (here ſpoken of) but the ſplitting of the ſtems (noticed in Glocesterſhire) may be prevented." P. 310.

A very pleaſant article of intelligence occurs at p. 318.

" * By making forehand bargains; and by betting on the productiveneſs of the growing crop; the wagers (frequently of high amount) to be decided by the amount of the duty, which government will receive, for hops grown in that year; either in " Kent," or " all England."

" Before

"Before I diſpatch this ſhort notice, of the fruit liquors of the diſtrict of Maidſtone, it might be wrong not to mention one of a peculiar kind, which I was favored with an opportunity of taſting, under the name of GAZLE WINE*; which, in color and flavor, and perhaps in wholeſomeneſs, approaches nearer to red port, than any other *wine* I have met with, of the manufacture of this Iſland.

"This ſpecies of fruit may be grown, and readily collected, in any quantity in this country; and ſeeing, or rather feeling, as many a man needs muſt, the melancholy price, which port wine has been lately made to bear; a fit ſubſtitute for it would, doubtleſs, be acceptable, to moſt men, and might be a valuable boon to the country.

"The proceſs of manufacture, I underſtand, is merely that of macerating the fruit, in an equal quantity of cold water, two or three days; then boiling the whole, ſlowly, until the fruit is diſſolved, when the liquor is ſtrained off. Reboil the liquor, gently, a ſhort time, and add a quantity of ſugar, proportioned to the given richneſs of the fruit. Ferment, and lay up, agreeably to the methods practiſed, with other fruit liquors."

A note, at p. 326, contains ſome hints very deſerving of attention, on the natural food of ſheep.

"An incident occurred to me in this diſtrict, which ſhows, that a partiality for the foliage of ſhrubs is deeply implanted in their nature. A flock of lambs, juſt come up from the Marſhes, where they had never taſted nor ſeen a ſhrub, nor had their dams, probably, from the time of their conception, on being turned into a field of young clover (which had riſen after the barley crop had been harveſted) left this delicious paſturage, for a hedge border that had been recently cut, on whoſe foliage they fed with the greateſt voracity.

"The ſheep is a mountain animal, and, in a ſtate of nature, the foliage of ſhrubs muſt have been its chief ſupport. And may it not be conducive to its health, in a ſtate of cultivation? May not ſome of the fatal diſorders of ſheep ariſe, from a want of this part of their natural food? Might not even the Rot be cured, or prevented, by a free acceſs to the foliage of warm aromatic ſhrubs? This, however, by way of intimation."

In the *liſt of rates*, in the diſtrict of Maidſtone, we find, with ſurpriſe, "day-wages in harveſt, 2s. with beer and ale, no board." Some of theſe labourers would do well to travel into the fens of Lincolnſhire; where trampers (as they are called) from the northern parts of Great Britain, and from Ireland, earn from 5s. to 8s. a day, with *a quart of ale to each ſhilling*, the cuſtomary ſtipulation. Thoſe of them who come *far north*, had formerly an ingenious device, of making themſelves *vagrants*, after harveſt, and thus being conveyed home at

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"* GAZLE" is the provincial name of RIBES *nigrum*, or BLACK CURRANT."

the

the public expence, with all their earnings in their pockets. But the device being practiſed too freely, a magiſtrate cauſed one of them to be ſearched; and finding a few guineas concealed betwixt the ſole of his foot and his ſtockings, directed him to be conveyed beyond the Tweed, vagrant like indeed, but at his own expence. "Size of the buſhel, 8 gallons, 3 *pints*." P. 333. If the farmer has not a proportionate *price* for his corn, he gives away, by this exceſs of meaſure, nearly 5 per cent. upon all that he ſells.

"Although there may be no regular ſucceſſion of crops, in the Thanet huſbandry, there is a PRINCIPLE of MANAGEMENT evidently obſerved here, which is much wanted, in the central parts of the county; and, more or leſs, in every diſtrict of the kingdom; namely, that of *cleaning the land, for ſpring corn and ley graſſes, rather than for wheat*; a principle which cannot be too frequently, or too ſtrongly urged; as the ſuperiority of MODERN HUSBANDRY, over the old common field practice, hinges almoſt wholly upon it." Vol. ii. p. 12.

"*General Remarks on the Drill Huſbandry.*—If it be neceſſary, or proper, to ſow corn, on land that is too foul, to permit the crop to riſe, with advantage, by reaſon of weeds, or the ſeeds of weeds, in the ſoil, at the time of ſowing, it become prudent, to put in the ſeed in ſuch a manner, as to be able to check the growth of the weeds, without deſtroying the crop: and, in this point of view, the practice of the Margate farmers is preferable to that of the garden-ground men, in the neighbourhood of London. But what farmer, in the *country*, who has nothing but his ſkill and induſtry to depend upon, would wittingly, and in purſuance of a conſtant practice, ſow (no matter how) *clean* corn on a bed of weeds? For who would not as ſoon mix corn and weeds together, in the *ſeed box*, as in the *ſoil?*

"If (to uſe the common language of ſlovens) a ſoil were ſo "given to weeds," as to be altogether irreclaimable, a good excuſe would be had, for crouding the roots of corn together, in rows, and cropping the ground, partially. But what man would voluntarily mix the ſeeds of corn crops with thoſe of weeds? at leaſt, until he had been as anxious to clean his *ſoil*, as his *ſeed corn?* Who, ſeeing a farmer mixing the ſeeds of thiſtles, docks, poppies, charlock, and cleavers, among his ſeed corn, would not take him for an idiot, or a maniac? But is it not equally devoid of reaſon, to mix ſeed corn, among weed ſeeds, of the ſame deſcription? Yet true it is, that not only drill-lifts, but plain profeſſional men, and even thoſe who rank high in the profeſſion, will winnow, ſkreen, ſift, and perhaps caſt, their ſeed corn, with the greateſt anxiety, until not a weed ſeed is diſcernible; and immediately throw it over lands, which contain three times, ten times, perhaps an hundred times, the quantity, of the very ſame ſeeds, as thoſe they had juſt been ſeparating, with ſo much ſolicitude!

"With reſpect to the advantage of HOING, we have ſeen, in the culture of hops, that forcing the bine, in the early ſtages of its growth,

has probably a bad effect; by throwing the vigor of the ſoil into ſtem and foliage, inſtead of fruit: and, it is poſſible, a ſimilar effect may be produced, by ſtimulating the *ſtraw* of corn, without being able, when every exertion is wanted, to mature the *grain*, to render it further aſſiſtance. It is true, that where there is a great ſtrength of ſoil, and when, added to this, a favourable ſeaſon happens, extraordinary crops of corn, as well as of hops, are grown, under this treatment: and theſe incidents, well ſet forth, give eclat to the practice. But, in ſoils leſs powerful, and in ſeaſons leſs prolific, we have ſeen the hop dwindle, without any apparent cauſe; and the "loſs of crop," which has, probably, terminated the career of the drilliſt, from the day of Tull to the preſent time, cannot perhaps be accounted for, in a more ſatisfactory manner." P. 16.

"It is nevertheleſs true, that, in the Iſle of Thanet, I obſerved ſeveral inſtances, in which the crops were ample, and the ſoil clean, after the drill and hoe. But in theſe caſes, the land had evidently been *fallowed*, for the crop; and had it been *evenly ſeeded*, and left undiſturbed, in the early ſtages of its growth, the produce would, it is poſſible, have been ſtill more ample: the *ſaving of ſeed*, and depoſiting that which is ſown, at an *equal depth*, being, in my mind, the only *rational* motives, for drilling corn in clean fallowed ground.

"Judging from the experience I have had, and the obſervations I have made, in different parts of this iſland; and, particularly, from the attentions I have beſtowed on the ſemination and growth of the ordinary crops in Engliſh huſbandry, I am clearly of opinion, that culmiferous plants, that CORN—namely, WHEAT, BARLEY, and OATS, which bear their fructifications and ſeeds, on the tops of the ſtems, ſhould *cover the ground*: that the ſoil ſhould be *wholly*, and *evenly*, occupied by the crop: that the roots of the plants ſhould grow *diſtinct* from each other; in order that each of them may enjoy, as much as may be, its *ſeparate field of paſturage*,—as the roots of graſſes, in a meadow, or of trees, in a foreſt; and that they ought not to be matted together in rows, and be placed, from their earlieſt infancy, in a ſtate of conflict with each other.

"If theſe poſitions are right, it follows of courſe, that the plants of corn ſhould ſtand in triangles, or regularly a quincunx, as trees in a well-planted orchard. And a machine, or implement, to diſtribute their ſeeds in that manner, would be a valuable acquiſition to agriculture.

"Dibbling in the ſeed, in the Norfolk manner, comes the neareſt, of any eſtabliſhed practice, to this deſired mode of diſtribution; and, for unbroken ground, a better method will not, perhaps, be readily invented.

"What is wanted, for broken ground, for barley moſt particularly, is a machine that will diſtribute the ſeed, *ſufficiently regular*, and at an *even depth*, (as one, two, or three inches, according to the ſpecies of grain, the nature of the ſoil, and the ſeaſon of ſowing) as the nurſeryman ſows his tree ſeeds, and agreeably to the Norfolk practice of two-furrowing; ſo that *no ſeed ſhall be waſted*; and in order that *the whole may vegetate at the ſame time*, and *riſe in one crop*.

"On

"On the contrary, PULSE; namely, the PEA and the BEAN, which throw out their fructifications, laterally, or from the ſides of the ſtems, and down to the ground, if not obſtructed, require *wide free interſpaces.*" P. 19.

"In fine, there is not, perhaps, any two cleſſes of plants, in nature, leſs analogous, in their ſtructures and habits, than thoſe of corn and pulſe. And to attempt to ſubject them to one and the ſame mode of culture, or to reaſon implicitly, and *indiſcriminately*, on the culture of the one from that of the other, can only tend to involve the general ſubject of cultivation, ſtill more obſcurely than it already is, in the clouds of ignorance and error, under which agriculture has been too long groping its way; and it is more than time that the lights of ſcience and natural knowledge, which have rapidly increaſed of late, ſhould be brought to its aſſiſtance; in order to enable the practitioner to *diſtinguiſh* the different paths of his profeſſion." P. 23.

At p. 24, Mr. Marſhall ſpeaks of taking *tithe in kind* with ſome diſapprobation; but not with that vulgar and miſchievous rancour, with which the queſtion has been often agitated by the Bath Society, and the County Surveyors. We would inhibit all declamation on this ſubject, except to thoſe writers, who endeavour to ſuggeſt a compenſation, durably adequate, and voluntary on *both* ſides. In a provincial newſpaper we lately read, with ſatisfaction, the reſolutions of the magiſtrates for the diviſion of Holland, in the county of Lincoln, on their taking into conſideration the reſolutions of the Grand Jury of Yorkſhire, tranſmitted to them by the Preſident of the Board of Agriculture. Theſe gentlemen did not content themſelves (as ſome have done) with echoing the notions ſuggeſted to them. They thought and ſpoke for themſelves; and, among other things, they delivered an opinion, as ſoundly judicious, we think, as it is unqueſtionably equitable. The Yorkſhire improvers of agriculture had recommended "a fair and adequate commutation for tithes"; the Lincolnſhire magiſtrates ſaid, with a ſpirit becoming the diſpenſers of juſtice, "On the very important queſtion, of a general compenſation in lieu of tithes in kind; reſolved, that ſuch a meaſure would conduce moſt highly to the improvement of agriculture, and probably to the ſatisfaction and benefit of all perſons concerned therein; but that ſuch compenſation ought not to take place, without *the free conſent, in each caſe*, as well of the party entitled by law to receive, as of the party liable to pay tithes."

It is poſſible, that this ſingular emendation of the original reſolution may be *overlooked* by the Preſident and Secretary; or that they may not be very induſtrious in making it generally known. We are happy therefore in this opportunity of giving additional publicity to an opinion, which will find (we truſt

many

many ſupporters in Parliament, whenever a general commutation of tithes ſhall be there propoſed and diſcuſſed.

" It only remains to notice a peculiarity, reſpecting the BANDS, made uſe of for barley; eſpecially when the ſtraw is ſhort. In this caſe, the plants are drawn up with the roots; and the corn and dirt being thraſhed off, the ſtraw is made at leiſure times into bands, to be diſtributed by children in the manner above deſcribed. The advantages gained by this practice, are the additional length of band, and the preventing of a waſte of corn; in making and uſing the bands; or by their growing, in wet weather." P. 27.

" In one or more inſtances, I obſerved the oat crop IN ROWS, with hoed intervals! Surely a crop, which requires ſo large a proportion of ſeed; which does not ſpread as wheat or barley; and which, to have a full return, requires that the ſtems ſhould nearly touch each other, is ill-adapted to the drill huſbandry." P. 28.

Mr. M. is not the only writer, who may remonſtrate in the following ſtrain:

" Any one, who had been long ſtriving with a difficult work, that too a public work, and with the knowledge of numbers, who were capable of forwarding his deſign, yet without furniſhing the leaſt aſſiſtance, would naturally feel ſuperior gratification, when at length he found a man, to whom no court had been offered, nor any intereſt made, and this man of the firſt rank, and higheſt character, coming forward and offering his aſſiſtance.

" Such has been the liberal conduct of the EARL OF EGREMONT, towards the work I am executing." P. 45.

At p. 88, the value of the Larch, as a timber tree, is highly, and we believe juſtly, extolled.

" *The method of applying* this far-fetched, and, in many ſituations, very coſtly manure [*lime*] is diſgraceful to the huſbandry of the Weald. The ordinary practice, in the ſummer months, is to ſet it acroſs the field, in load heaps, and there to let it remain naked, as it is thrown down, for weeks, perhaps months; until their ſurfaces, at leaſt, have returned to the very ſtate of chalk, in which it was painfully fetched from the diſtant hills. And, in autumn, preſently before wheat ſeed-time, the practice is yet worſe. It is then ſet on the land in ſmall heaps; which, having lain naked until the lumps have fallen down into checkers, are ſpread over the ſurface among the clods, where it lies for days, or weeks perhaps, until it has returned to its natural ſtate, without attempting to profit by the only advantage obtained in burning it; namely, that of *incorporating it with the ſoil, in a ſtate of lime in fine powder.*" P. 144.

" To do equal juſtice to the ſeveral ſpecies [of *herbage*] the *manures*, which are uſed for young herbage, ſhould either be ſpread on the ſurface, or be mixed evenly with the ſoil; and ought not to be buried with the laſt plowing for the crop. For, in this caſe, the ſtrong, deep-rooting plants gain an advantage: and a great art, in producing perennial,

perennial herbage, is to encourage the finer graſſes; without which a cloſe turf cannot be obtained.

" With the ſame view, the young plants ſhould be kept *cloſely paſtured*, until the tender ſpecies are fully eſtabliſhed. One crop of hay, by encouraging the ſtrong plants, and ſmothering or checking the weaker ſpecies, is capable of doing irreparable injury for years to come; according to the ſize of the crop, and the age at which it is cut. Paſturing cloſe with ſheep, from the time of the firſt ſhoot in early ſpring, and with the ſame, or heavier ſtock, (after the land will bear them) throughout the ſummer, during the firſt three years, appears to me, from many inſtances of experience, and numberleſs of obſervation, eſſential to common good management." P. 160.

" An inſtance of ſowing WHEAT, after turneps, *without plowing!* This inſtance occurred in the practice of one of the principal farmers of the diſtrict. Part of a piece of turnep ground was plowed, and ſowed, in the uſual way; the reſt was only harrowed, or " dragged," the ſeed ſown, and covered with fine harrows. The conſequence, as related, was a fine crop, and free from ſmut; while the part plowed was not only an inferior crop, but was ſmutty.

" This looſely reported incident, however, only ſuggeſts the idea, that *light* and *abſorbent* ſoils, which are *already in a ſtate of cleanneſs and tilth*, may be injured by a ſeed ploughing, eſpecially in a dry ſeaſon.

" Another inſtance of practice, however, is well deſerving of notice. I ſaw a very good crop of WHEAT, growing on *very light land*. It was ſown in September, the ſurface immediately dunged, the dung harrowed in as a top dreſſing, and afterwards incorporated ſtill more effectually with the ſoil by treading it in with ſheep, which not only *fixed* the manure, but aſſiſted in giving the deſired texture to the ſoil, beſides being ſerviceable in checking the ravages of the ſodworm.

" If it be right to grow wheat on very light land, theſe appear to be eligible means for obtaining a crop." P. 187.

" *Graſs Pork.*—I muſt not omit to mention here an intereſting experiment, made by my Lord Egremont, on fattening porkers at graſs. This experiment was made with the " white Chineſe," a neat ſmall breed of pigs. They were put, at ſix or ſeven months old, into a ſuit of fatting deer paddocks, in the month of May, and remained there until October, when the pork was *firm*, finely flavored, and the colour peculiarly delicate. This experiment ſuggeſts the idea, that, by allowing grazing hogs a ſmall quantity of corn, to give the fleſh the requiſite *mellowneſs*, pork of a ſuperior quality, and of ſingular *purity*, may be produced." P. 205, note.

" A practice of cottagers in this part of the iſland, with reſpect to the animal under notice, is well entitled to attention in every other. During the ſpring and ſummer months every labourer, who has induſtry, frugality, and conveniency ſufficient to keep a pig, is ſeen carrying home, in the evening, as he returns from his labor, a bundle of " HOG WEED," namely, the *heracleum ſphondylium*, or cow parſnep; which is here well known to be a nutritive food of ſwine. Children too are ſent out to collect it, in by-roads, and on hedge-banks. And

there

there may be other *weeds*, if trial were made, that might be found equally nutritious*." P. 206.

"*Tide Mills.*—The inlets and creeks, with which the weſtern quarter of the diſtrict in particular abounds, are frequently turned to a valuable purpoſe; by which innumerable ſituations, of a ſimilar kind, on every coaſt of the kingdom, might profit. Yet the tides continue to flow into them in vain, while *river mills* are ſuffered to deſtroy or injure land of the firſt quality, and prevent the improvement of ſtill more, that might be made highly valuable to ſociety. On the contrary, tide mills, inſtead of waſting land, tend to create it.

"The method of obtaining a tide mill, is merely that of running a dam acroſs the branch of an inlet or eſtuary; leaving a narrow paſſage, generally near one end, and at this gap or opening to place the mill. A quantity of water being forced, by the tide, to the upper ſide of the dam, through valved ſluices made for this purpoſe, a mill pool is formed; and, with the water thus pent up the mill is worked, until the return of the tide; when the pool, in a few hours, is again repleniſhed.

"The foul water, forced up by the tide, being kept long in a ſtagnant ſtate, has time to depoſit its foulneſs; and thus tends, eventually, to convert the mill pool into a marſh or meadow ground." P. 228.

"I cannot refrain from noticing here, with ſome concern, the evident jealouſies, and a degree of contention, which exiſt between the SOUTHDOWN and the ROMNEY MARSH breeders; as if each were contending for the whole country; whereas, theſe two breeds, in their preſent ſtates, are calculated for two oppoſite deſcriptions of ſoils and ſituations. The South Downs, for upland arable diſtricts, to grow fine wool, and fill the fold, in ſituations which require it. The Romney Marſh, for rich low lands, to produce long wool, and to throw into the market the greateſt quantity of mutton, with the leaſt bone and other offal, without regard to activity or ſtrength of frame. And it is to be feared, that, by endeavouring to accommodate their flocks to both theſe deſcriptions of country, they will render them improper for either." P. 375.

Here we muſt cloſe our extracts; which already may be thought too far extended, by thoſe among our readers who, without undervaluing the importance of agriculture, yet apprehend that it now engroſſes more than its due ſhare of attention; and that our men of learning, men of rank, and even our ſtateſmen, are in danger of degenerating into mere farmers.

"* The early and rapid growth of this plant has, long ago, and frequently, ſtruck me. Not only ſwine, but ſheep and rabbits, are partial to it. Surely its cultivation ſhould be attempted. Its ſeeds are moſt eaſily collected. As green forage, for hogs, it could not fail of being profitable."

ART.

ART. VI. *Pictures of Poetry; Hiſtorical, Biographical, and Critical. By Alexander Thomſon, Eſq. Author of 'Whiſt, and the Paradiſe of Taſte.* 12mo. 6s. Wright. 1799.

MR. THOMSON has obtained conſiderable reputation by the two Poems which are mentioned in the title-page of this work. Of the latter, in particular, we ſpoke in terms of commendation, in the tenth volume of the Britiſh Critic, p. 658. In the Preface to the Paradiſe of Taſte, the reader was informed, that he might expect a work of a much more extenſive poetical plan, to which that was to be conſidered merely as an introduction. This plan was a view of the progreſs of polite literature, from the remoteſt period to the preſent times.

Theſe "Pictures of Poetry," the author informs us, in his Preface, compoſe about one fourth part of this great plan. It includes a period of eight hundred years, beginning with a ſketch of the Court of Solomon, and ending with that of Ptolemy Philadelphus.

Such is the account which Mr. Thomſon gives of his deſign; which, as far as reſpects this volume, is executed with various degrees of ſucceſs, as well as of verſification. Some portions are in rhyme, ſome in blank verſe, and others are lyric. We ſubjoin a ſhort ſpecimen of each.

"EPODE II.

When now Bathſheba's ſon
His fancy's courſe had run,
With loud acclaim the valted arches rung;
And Sheba's royal dame,
Whoſe praiſe was more than fame,
Extoll'd his tuneful ſkill with honied tongue.
Then from her ſeat ſhe graceful roſe,
And that bright hour of triumph choſe,
Once more that Wiſdom's ſea to ſound,
Whoſe depth ſhe never yet had found;
In either hand a flow'ry wreath ſhe bore,
Spontaneous one in Nature's garden grew,
And one by mimic Art's deceitful lore,
In all was form'd alike of ſhape and hue.
"Great King," ſhe ſaid, "call forth thy judgment's power,
And tell me which is Art's, and which is Nature's flower."

"STROPHE III.

The judge renown'd, whoſe threat'ning ſword
A mother to her child reſtor'd,
Now felt his heart begin to fail,
And turn'd with rage and terror pale;

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He look'd and look'd again,
But all he found in vain,
So well could Art her garland weave,
As might the keeneſt glance deceive.
'Till Viſion, after many an effort vain,
In deep deſpair the fruitleſs taſk reſign'd,
And Doubt, fell tyrant of the troubled brain,
Took full poſſeſſion of the monarch's mind,
Plung'd in a ſhoreleſs ſea of thought profound,
And ſeiz'd his wandering eyes, and nail'd them to the ground.

" ANTISTROPHE III.

His peers beheld th' approaching ſhame,
And trembled for their maſter's fame;
Each bent on him a mournful look,
And each his beard with terror ſhook.
'Twas hard that he who knew
Each plant on ground that grew,
From the low hyſſop on the wall,
To lofty Leb'non's cedar tall;
'Twas hard that Wiſdom's pride ſhould thus be ſtain'd,
Be humbled thus, and by a female too;
That him, whoſe judgment had ſuch triumphs gain'd,
So weak a trifle ſhould at laſt ſubdue.
Arabia's Queen with ſecret pleaſure ſmil'd,
And thought at length, indeed, this mighty ſage is foil'd.

" EPODE III.

But now the monarch tries
Again to lift his eyes,
And on the window darts a tranſient glance;
A band of buſy bees
He there with rapture ſees,
For wiſdom well can uſe the gifts of chance.
With inſtant voice he gives command,
That one of thoſe who neareſt ſtand,
The caſement ſtraight ſhould open wide,
And leave theſe inſects to decide.
He ſpoke, and it was done; the copious ſwarm,
With buzzing murmurs, fill'd the ſpacious hall;
And led by inſtinct's ſure unerring charm,
Upon the flower of Nature ſettled all.
The admiring crowd reſum'd his praiſe again,
And cried, that ſuch a Prince o'er all the world ſhould reign."

This ſtory of Solomon is to be found in the Curioſities of Literature, vol. i. p. 453; but its original is in the Talmud, or Gemara. It is however a ſingular ſubject for an ode, and there are many paſſages in this verſification, at which the graveſt reader muſt ſmile.

The exquiſite fragment of Simonides, which follows, is preſerved by Dionyſius of Halicarnaſſus.

" And

" And now, at laſt, uproſe Simonides,
With whom it reſted to conclude the day.
No outward grace augmented the effect
Of his performance: many a wrinkle now
Deform'd that face which never had been fair.
But what of that? his talents ſoon produc'd
Oblivion of his features, while his hand
Touch'd the ſoft lute, and Danäe was his theme,
Whom Jove, deſcending in a ſhower of gold,
A mother made; and whom her ruthleſs ſire
Shut with her infant in a ſlender cheſt,
And caſt upon the mercy of the deep.

I.

When on the ark, of texture frail,
The furious winds began to blow;
And, ſwell'd by the tempeſtuous gale,
The rough waves threaten'd from below.

II.

Each moment farther off from land,
Upon her Perſeus' infant head,
She fondly laid her trembling hand,
And thus the weeping victim ſaid:

III.

What pangs, my child, do I endure,
While thou, within this dreary cell,
Where darkneſs reigns, canſt ſleep ſecure,
Unconſcious, as if all were well!

IV.

Wrapt in thy purple mantle round,
Thou doſt not heed the daſhing brine;
Thou doſt not heed the tempeſt's ſound,
Nor doſt thou hear theſe ſighs of mine.

V.

If thou, like me, this fate ſevere
Could'ſt feel, ſweet ſtranger yet to care;
I'd bid thee lend thy little ear,
And in a mother's ſorrow ſhare.

VI.

But, no! I'll bid thee ſleep, my child,
And ſleep I'll bid the roaring deep;
And, oh! that all my terrors wild,
And all my woe, might alſo ſleep."

The laſt ſpecimen we ſhall give is taken from the eleventh Picture, and we think this the moſt agreeable and moſt poetical portion of the work.

" But after tribute ſuch to friendſhip paid,
Thou too, oh Maſon; thou art lowly laid,

Who

Who now to thee ſhall that kind office pay,
Which thou haſt rendered to thy darling Gray?
Oh! did I but poſſeſs that flow divine,
That force of tuneful phraſe which once was thine,
Then equal to the taſk, this eager brain,
Might, like thy own Muſæus, weave the ſtrain
And paint thy excellence in colors ſtrong,
In tragic, lyric, and didactic ſong.
Elfrida, faithful to a perjur'd mate;
And great Caractacus, who ſtands elate,
And braves unconquer'd all the frowns of fate:
The date ſublime of Truth's immortal reign,
And the drear ſound of death's terrific ſtrain.
That ſimple garden, and thoſe genuine groves,
Through which Alcander with Nerina roves.
Nor ſhould thine Elegies forgotten be,
In which thy Friend is almoſt match'd by thee!
That ſolemn dirge for Coventry the gay,
Where Grief's dark cloud emits Religion's ray,
And thoſe delightful tears thy fancy ſhow'rs
On Cambria's church-yard, ſtrew'd with ſorrow's flow'rs!
Nor that dramatic tale, ſo long conceal'd,
And now at laſt to Rapture's gaze reveal'd;
Which blends the lofty look, and ſportive ſmile,
And weds young Curan to his Hegentile.
This, if I could, how glad I would eſſay,
Lamented bard! thy talents to pourtray;
And call to mem'ry what thyſelf haſt ſaid,
On tuneful notes to tuneful heroes paid:
" No theme can yield ſuch acceptable lays,
" As the warm wiſh to ſound a Brother's praiſe."

Mr. Thomſon had in contemplation, to form his work in reſemblance of the Metamorphoſes of Ovid; and, by an artful diſpoſition of his Pictures, to exhibit one perfect and conſiſtent whole. This, however, a very ſhort deliberation proved to be wholly impracticable. He hoped, however, by dividing his work into diſtinct portions, to make each portion a conſiſtent whole. But neither has he accompliſhed this; for what affinity can poſſibly be imagined between the Court of Solomon and the ſtory of Sheba, in the firſt Picture; the triumph of female genius in the fourth, in which are introduced Mrs. Montague, Charlotte Smith, Mrs. Radcliffe, and other females of the preſent period; and, finally, with the Alexandrian Library, in the fourteenth and laſt Picture? The reader will, however, find a conſiderable degree of amuſement in the volume altogether; but we do not think that it will increaſe Mr. Thomſon's reputation as a poet. We were ſurpriſed with

a number of heavy, languid, and profaic lines, like thoſe which follow:

I.

For me, I own I ſhould not like a wife
On aſtronomic wings aloft to ſoar;
To chaſe the phantoms of polemic ſtrife,
Or ſtill on geometric problems pore.

II.

Yet this for argument, which was not brought,
But proves the bent of my peculiar mind,
Where Taſte ſo wholly fills the range of thought,
It ne'er in ſcience could attraction find,

III.

Of female minds the culture to controul,
Baſe ignorance alone a wiſh could ſhow;
For ſtill the more enlarg'd a huſband's ſoul,
The more he muſt deſire a wife to know.

Whoever undertakes the office of criticiſm, muſt have frequent and painful occaſion to remark the inequalities, even of acknowledged taſte and genius. The author of this work has obtained, and indeed deſerved, conſiderable reputation; which, if he means hereafter to ſupport, he muſt pay much more attention to the rules of compoſition, and the elegancies of ſtyle, than the foregoing example, and many others, which we forbear to produce, will be found to exhibit.

ART. VII. *A Treatiſe on the Commerce and Police of the River Thames, containing an hiſtorical View of the Port of London, and ſuggeſting Means for preventing the Depredations therein, by a Legiſlative Syſtem of Police; with an Account of the Functions of the various Magiſtrates and Corporations exerciſing Juriſdiction on the River; and a general View of the Penal and Remedial Statutes connected with the Subject. By P. Colquhoun, LL. D.* 8vo. 10s. 6d. Mawman. 1800.

THE former work of this active and excellent magiſtrate, on the Police of the City of London, has been received by the public with an attention almoſt without example. In no long period of time it has paſſed through ten editions; a circumſtance, which at once denotes the importance of the ſubject, the acuteneſs and intelligence of the author, and the value and uſefulneſs of the facts communicated. With reſpect to the preſent work, it would perhaps be ſufficient commendation

to ſay, that the author's ſuggeſtions have not only been approved by Government, but that the ſyſtem he recommends has had the ſanction of Parliament in its fulleſt extent. A Police, of which Mr. Colquhoun may be conſidered as the parent, and which has for its object the protection of the trade of the River Thames, has been eſtabliſhed, and is at this time proſecuting its opefations with extraordinary vigour and ſucceſs.

It is our duty to point out to our readers the leading features of this intereſting work. Theſe are, the magnitude of the commerce of the Port of London, and the immenſe, almoſt incredible, revenue which it yields; the progreſſive increaſe of depredations on the river; the inefficacy of all attempts to ſuppreſs this enormous evil, without the interpoſition of a Marine Police; the ſucceſs of this interpoſition; the benefits reſulting from it to the commerce and revenue of the Port of London; the meaſures which, in the opinion of the author, are eſſential to give full efficacy to the Police Syſtem, the whole of which have recently been recognized and ſanctioned by the authority of the Legiſlature; the advantages of a ſyſtem thus developed, explained, and ſanctioned, to all the great commercial ports, not only in the Britiſh dominions, but through the whole of Europe. It is moreover not only argued, but proved, that the eſtabliſhment of the new docks will render a Marine Police even more neceſſary than ever, and this is fully and ſatisfactorily exemplified in the caſe of Hull, Liverpool, &c. &c.

Such are the ſubjects which the reader will find methodically detailed, and ably diſcuſſed in theſe pages. The work is divided into chapters, the firſt of which repreſents the unexampled magnitude of the navigation and commerce of the Port of London. The ſecond, third, and fourth chapters are employed in giving an account of the nature and extent of the depredations and injuries which are conſtantly perpetrated, and from this part we ſhall take a ſpecimen. The number of river pirates, and their impudence and atrocity, exceed all bounds, and almoſt ſurpaſs belief. The following is an account of ſome of theſe villains.

"GAME LIGHTERMEN.

"This claſs of aquatic labourers are ſtiled *Journeymen*.—They compriſe a very large body of men, part of whom it is to be hoped, are not of the criminal fraternity*.

"* The whole probable amount of their number, and the proportion of Delinquents among them, is more fully ſtated in the 8th Diviſion of the 4th Chapter."

" In addition to the Pillage which theſe Journeymen Lightermen were accuſtomed to obtain in the Lighters, in their paſſage from the Ships to the Quays, and afterwards while they lay for their turn to diſcharge, they were in the habit of acting as auxiliaries to the Mates, Lumpers, and others, by concealing in their Lockers, *Sugar, Coffee, and other articles*, comprifing part of the general Pillage, which they conveyed on ſhore, in conſequence of a previous agreement to receive a certain ſhare of the booty.—The capacity of the Lockers, which are generally about five feet long, and from three to four feet wide, and calculated to hold conſiderable quantities of goods, not only enables theſe Lightermen to remove bulky and valuable articles, whether ſtolen or ſmuggled, but alſo to conceal them inſtantly from public view; by which means whole bags of *Coffee, Ginger, Pimento*, and other articles, including large quantities of *Sugar*, have been frequently conveyed unnoticed from Weſt-India Ships. The ſtolen property which was thus concealed and locked up, generally remained until the Lighter was diſcharged of her Cargo, and afterwards until removed to the uſual ſtation for empty Craft, off the Cuſtom-Houſe Quay. Suſpicion being then at reſt, means were found by the aſſiſtance of Skiffs to land the Goods, and convey them to the houſes of the Receivers.

" A reſpectable Officer of the Cuſtoms confirmed what is thus ſtated to have been the practice. In 1795, he ſeized 109lb. of Sugar and a bag of Coffee, in the act of being removed from a Lighter by means of a Skiff.—In the ſame year he ſeized another bag of Coffee in a ſimilar ſituation, weighing 78lb. and a bag of Sugar, weighing 58lb.

" In addition however to theſe Partnerſhip Concerns, the Game Lightermen traded to a conſiderable extent on their own account, and ſeldom failed to avail themſelves of every opportunity that offered, whereby they could abſtract a part of the Cargo under their charge; for which purpoſe they reſorted to thoſe various devices in which the minds of men, in a courſe of Criminal Turpitude, are but too fertile.

" Among other contrivances when the Cargo is truſt, and other circumſtances (ſuch as a good underſtanding with the Revenue Officer) offer a reſource for Plunder, meaſures are taken for the purpoſe of loſing the tide, that time may be given to effect the object in view. The Lighter is removed to a convenient ſituation. Caſks and packages are opened, and a Skiff attends for the purpoſe of conveying on ſhore, in the night, the Plunder which is obtained.

" A Lighter having taken on board a cargo of Oil from a Veſſel, which had arrived from the Britiſh Colonies in America, the Lightermen who had her in charge, wilfully contrived to loſe the tide in her way up the River. Having thus obtained time for the nefarious deſign which they had meditated, they employed it in turning all the Caſks with the bungs downwards, with a view to profit by the Leakage which ſhould run into the hold of the Lighter, and under the Ceiling. Fortunately the Proprietor, who had ſuffered much by unaccountable deficiencies on former occaſions, was upon his guard.—He attended upon the Quay, while the Lighter was diſcharged, and his ſuſpicion being excited by the Caſks appearing to have been removed from their original poſition, and diſcovering a deficiency, his attention was directed

to

to the hold of the Lighter, where perceiving a vaſt leakage of Oil, he ordered a part of the Ceiling to be taking up, and filled no leſs than 15 Caſks with the Oil which had thus been purpoſely abſtracted. The Lightermen had the effrontery to claim it as their perquiſite, and ſeemed highly offended at being deprived of it. This diſcovery however, clearly explained by what means he had been plundered on former occaſions.

" When Sugars, Coffee, Pimento, and Ginger are thus circumſtanced, not a few of the Caſks and Packages are reduced conſiderably in their contents before they reach the Quay, where they are to be diſcharged.—Of this ſpecies of Pillage many inſtances have occurred, and it has generally been felt as a very ſerious evil:—not confined to the Weſt-India Trade alone, but *pervading the whole Commerce of the River*:—even Staves and Timber of different kinds have been purloined in this manner.

" A caſe occurred about four years ago, where a quantity of American Staves were ſtolen from the Cargo of the Lighter, concealed in one of thoſe Lockers, and afterwards diſpoſed of clandeſtinely at an under price. Logwood and Fuſtic, and all Dye-woods, have been generally ſubject to exceſſive Plunder, both in the Lighters and on the Wharfs, from the eaſe with which they can be removed. It is not uncommon to throw Logwood and Fuſtic overboard, for the purpoſe of picking it up when the tide ebbs.

" The truth in fact is, that nothing eſcapes the rapacious graſp of theſe aquatic Carriers; and their ingenuity has ever been on the ſtretch to deviſe the means of converting *Pillage* into *Perquiſites*.

" In ſpite of the greateſt attention on the part of the Maſter Lightermen, who are generally very reſpectable, it has been found impoſſible to control their Journeymen, or to keep them within the bounds of honeſty.

" While their Lighters are at the Quays, inſtances have occurred, where the Journeymen have entered into a conſpiracy with the Watchman (who, on many occaſions, in the throng of the Seaſon, is ſaid to be a man of their own appointment) to plunder their own Lighters for ſeveral nights ſucceſſively, which is the more eaſily effected, as pretences can never be wanting to go on board at all hours of the night, without exciting the leaſt ſuſpicion, inaſmuch as theſe men belong to the Lighter, and are ſuppoſed to be on board for an uſeful purpoſe, to watch the tides, when, in point of fact, theſe viſits are actually to commit depredations.

" Having thus traced Commercial Property through all its ſtages of danger, while moving in tranſit on the River Thames, it remains now to follow it to the Landing Place: here it is diſcovered to be again aſſailed by an aſſemblage of banditti, who paſs by the name of

SCUFFLE-HUNTERS.

" Theſe are literally compoſed of that loweſt claſs of the community, who are vulgarly denominated the *Tag rag* and *Bobtail*.

" When goods are ſhipping or landing upon the Quays, they are ever ready to offer their aſſiſtance to work as porters by the day or the hour, and they generally come prepared with long aprons, not ſo much as a convenient habiliment to enable them the better to perform their labour,

labour, as to furniſh them with the means of ſuddenly concealing what they pilfer, with which, when obtained, they generally diſappear. The number of theſe miſcreants, who are annually puniſhed by the Lord-Mayor, for pillage upon the Quays, ſufficiently demonſtrates the extent of the evil; eſpecially when it is recollected, that, previous to the eſtabliſhment of the Quay Guards by the Marine Police, and during the total want of a competent force upon the Wharfs, not one in fifty who committed acts of delinquency was puniſhed. The fact is, that the pillage they committed on the Quays was *exceſſive*, and it will ceaſe to be a matter of wonder, ſince the general anſwer of moſt vagabonds, to the interrogatory of Magiſtrates as to their means of ſubſiſtence, is, that they *work at the water-ſide*.

" It is to be lamented, that in developing this wide-extended ſyſtem of pillage, the delinquency which attaches to Commercial Property, muſt be ſtill farther followed, even to

THE WAREHOUSES.

" In theſe receptacles it might reaſonably have been expected, that the danger would have ceaſed. But here too the evil appears to be equally prominent, and the effect it produces even more ſevere, as it applies to Commercial Property; ſince the loſs not only compriſes the original value of the property purloined, but alſo the Revenue of the Crown, either paid or ſecured, upon all merchandiſe thus depoſited.

" If the univerſal admiſſion of all perſons engaged in the trade of the River Thames, as to the deficiencies which are uniformly experienced, far beyond what can ariſe from natural waſte or ſhrinkage, ſhould not be conſidered as a ſufficient proof of the evil practices which prevail in the Warehouſes, recourſe might be had to the evidence given before the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, and to the Records of the Courts of Criminal Juſtice, as an indiſputable confirmation of the exiſtence of the evil to a very great extent.

" In addition to the evidence which theſe documents furniſh, ſpecific details have been given upon oath, by perſons who have long worked as Labourers in the different Warehouſes, which tend in a very eminent degree to develop the cauſe of the uniform deficiencies which are diſcovered, particularly in the article of Sugar.

" Theſe details ſtate, that the plunder in the Warehouſes is carried on to a very great extent, and that the chief inſtruments are the Journeymen Coopers, and, in ſome inſtances, the Gangſmen: that as often as theſe Coopers attend for the purpoſe of drawing Samples, they are followed by a perſon who is called a Sweeper, whoſe duty it is to ſweep the Sugar from the top of each hogſhead, from which ſamples have been drawn: each ſample generally conſiſts of four or five pounds of Sugar, which is carried off by the Journeyman, ſuppoſed to the houſe of his Maſter*, while nearly an equal quantity generally remains on the

" * By the 13th Regulation of the Weſt-India Merchants, at a General Meeting, held on the 27th of April 1790, it is recommended, that Sugars be drawn only once, *and then for Lotting*; and that the quantity

the head of each hogſhead, from which ſamples have been drawn: this is ſwept into a baſket, and when full conveyed into a general Receiving Hogſhead, called *a Devil*, which is placed for that purpoſe in one corner of the Warehouſe, and to which every hogſhead and caſk depoſited in the Warehouſe is ſaid to contribute more or leſs—When full, this Devil-Hogſhead is removed to the purchaſer, and replaced by another.—There is ſaid to be generally one, and ſometimes two, of theſe Receiving Hogſheads in each Warehouſe.—If it be diſcovered that any one or more hogſheads weigh one quarter or half an hundred above the landing weight, the overplus is taken out and depoſited in the Devil-Hogſhead. It is aſſerted to be the practice of the Labourers who work under the Gangſmen, to draw from four to ten pounds of Sugar, from as many hogſheads as are acceſſible, taking care to attend to the moiſt or dry ſtate of the Sugar, ſo as not to occaſion a deficiency, for which the Wharfinger can be rendered accountable. By theſe various ſyſtems of pillage, a great aggregate loſs is ſuſtained by the Weſt-India Planters and Merchants; which, including the plunder of the inferior Labourers and Scaffle-hunters, who are occaſionally employed in theſe Warehouſes, has been eſtimated to average, excluſive of *the pound and a half allowed for two ſamples*, to ſixteen pound weight a hogſhead, which, upon a medium importation of 130,000 hogſheads of ſugar, at the preſent price of ſugars, would amount *to about ſeventy thouſand pounds ſterling a year!* and this, independent of the pillage on other articles of the growth and produce of the Weſt-India Iſlands.

"According to the evidence of a reſpectable Revenue Officer, the plunder of the Warehouſes by Journeymen Coopers, under the pretence of taking ſamples, is very enormous. He has traced them frequently to the ſhops of known Receivers, particularly a noted one in St. Mary's Hill, but has been diſcouraged from following up theſe detections, from the circumſtance of his having found upon one occaſion, when directed by the Board of Cuſtoms to proſecute a Journeyman Cooper, that he was protected by his maſter.

"There are ſeveral Public-Houſes in the neighbourhood of Thames Street, to which the Journeymen Coopers reſort with their Boards of Sugar.—In theſe receptacles a kind of market is held, where the ſmall Grocers attend, and by means of fictitious bills of parcels cover the ſtolen property to their reſpective houſes. A vaſt deal of Sugar plundered in the Warehouſes, and alſo double Samples of Rum, are ſold in theſe houſes.—The parties who form this criminal confederacy, are ſaid to be great adepts in eluding Juſtice.—They have eſtabliſhed a principle with regard to judicial oaths, affecting the ſecurity or tending to the acquittal of their companions in iniquity.—Oaths, by which public juſtice may be defeated, are called *Non-compulſive Oaths*, which, although falſe, are not conſidered to be of a criminal nature." P. 70.

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quantity *then taken* be only one pound and a half, in order to furniſh two Lotting Samples.—One for the ſeller and one for the buyer. By the 15th article, the Wharfingers are deſired to inſpect the ſamples occaſionally, and to ſtop all Coopers conveying away ſamples, exceeding the weight which is thus allowed, or the number contained in the order for that purpoſe."

The

The remedies which Mr. Colquhoun thinks ſhould be applied to theſe evils, and an account of an experiment attempted under various diſadvantages, will be found in the fifth and ſixth chapters. The ſeventh chapter informs us, that the injuries ariſing from theſe ſyſtematic plunderers, are not confined to the Port of London, but extend far and wide wherever commerce is carried on. The eighth and ninth chapters explain the Legiſlative Syſtem propoſed by the author, and ſince ſanctioned by Parliament, to prevent theſe piracies. From the tenth to the fifteenth chapter, the reader will be amuſed by a ſeries of general information, reſpecting the various authorities under whoſe juriſdiction the police of the river is conducted; together with an account of the penal laws which attach to maritime offences, and local injuries, as they relate to the Thames, both above and below London-Bridge. An abridged view of the ſtatutes, applicable to theſe matters, is exhibited in the fifteenth and ſixteenth chapters.

The general laws and regulations of the Port of London are compriſed in the ſeventeenth chapter; and as this compendium has never before been publiſhed, we ſhall extract from it the Bye-Laws of the Trinity Houſe.

"SECT. XVI.—BYE-LAWS *of the* TRINITY-HOUSE.

"Of the Bye-Laws of the Trinity Corporation as they apply to the River Thames, thoſe following are not ſuperſeded by Acts of Parliament, or rendered obſolete by the change which has taken place in the ſtate of ſociety.

"1. Ship-maſters diſcharging goods in the River, who ſhall permit Bum-boats to come on board their ſhips at unſeaſonable hours, or who ſhall ſuffer the dirt of their ſhips to be put into their own boats at unreaſonable hours, ſhall forfeit Twenty Shillings.

"*Reſpecting Bread-Rooms.*

"2. Every Ship-maſter or Mate, drying or permitting Bread-Rooms to be dried in the night, or keeping any fire therein in the night, to forfeit Five Pounds.

"*Rule to be obſerved in lading and diſcharging.*

"3. Every Ship-maſter, &c. who ſhall ſuffer goods to be taken in or heaved out of his ſhip, without having a Sail nailed to the Sill of the Port, or (if a ſmall veſſel) to the Gunnel, to overhang the ſide of the Lighter, ſhall forfeit Twenty Shillings.

"*Obligations on Seamen reſpecting good Behaviour and moral Conduct.*

"4. Every Mariner who ſhall ſwear, curſe, or blaſpheme while on ſhip-board, ſhall forfeit One Shilling to the poor's-box.—Every Mariner who ſhall get drunk ſhall in like manner forfeit One Shilling to the poor's box.—Every Mariner who ſhall be obſtinate and ſtubborn, and ſhall not obey the Maſter's lawful commands, or the Mate's or

Boatſwain's in his abſence, ſhall forfeit half his month's pay to the poor of the corporation.

" *General Obligations on all Seamen reſpecting good Behaviour and moral Conduct, by the Statute Law.*

" 5. And further by the Act of the 2d Geo. II. cap. 36.—If any Seamen ſhall deſert or refuſe to proceed on the Voyage, after having ſigned the contract directed by law, he ſhall forfeit all the Wages due to him.—Extended to the Weſt-India Trade by 37 Geo. III. cap. 73.

" Any Seaman thus engaged by ſigning the contract, who ſhall deſert or abſent himſelf, may be apprehended by the warrant of a Juſtice of the Peace; and if he ſtill refuſes to proceed on the Voyage, he may be committed to the Houſe of Correction, not exceeding 30 nor leſs than 15 days.

" Seamen who abſent themſelves from the Veſſels they belong without leave of the Maſter, ſhall, for every day's abſence, forfeit two days' pay, to be deducted by the Maſter at the time of paying the Seaman his wages.

" Seamen (not entering into the King's ſervice) leaving the Veſſel to which they belong before they ſhall have a diſcharge in writing from the Maſter, ſhall forfeit One Month's Pay.

" *Criminal Offences committed by Seamen.*

" By the Statute 22 Charles II. cap. 11. any Mariner or inferior Officer of any Merchant Ship who ſhall refuſe to defend the ſhip, or utter words to diſcourage others from doing ſo, forfeits all his Wages, and all the goods he has in the ſhip, and ſhall moreover ſuffer ſix months' impriſonment:—and every Mariner who ſhall lay violent hands on his Commander, to hinder him from fighting in defence of his ſhip and goods, ſhall ſuffer Death.

" Seamen concerned in burning, deſtroying, or caſting away any ſhip, ſhall in like manner ſuffer Death, by the Act of the 1ſt of Anne, Stat. 2. cap. 9.

" Seamen or others maliciouſly burning or ſetting fire to any ſhip, keel, or other veſſel, by the 33 Geo. III. cap. 67. ſhall ſuffer Death.

" Seamen or others wilfully damaging or deſtroying any Veſſel, ſhall by the ſame Act ſuffer the puniſhment of Tranſportation.

" Seamen or others who ſhall riotouſly prevent their fellows from working, or who ſhall obſtruct the lading or unlading, or the ſailing of any ſhip, keel, or veſſel, or forcibly board any ſhip for that purpoſe, ſhall ſuffer not leſs than Six, nor more than Twelve Months' impriſonment.—The ſecond offence is Tranſportation.

" *Embezzling Goods in Prize Veſſels.*

" By the 33d Geo. III. cap. 66. any Officer, Seaman, Mariner, or other perſon, who ſhall break bulk on board, or embezzle any money, jewels, goods, merchandize, tackle, apparel, or furniture, *belonging to any Prize*, ſhall forfeit his whole ſhare to Greenwich Hoſpital, and treble the value of the property embezzled.

" *Stealing in General from Ships on Navigable Rivers.*

" By the Act of the 24th Geo. II. cap. 25, all perſons who ſhall feloniouſly ſteal any Goods or Merchandize from any Ship or Veſſel,

Craft

Craft or Boat, in any navigable river, or from any Wharf or Quay adjacent, above the value of Forty Shillings, or shall be present and assisting therein, shall suffer Death.

" For Goods of a less value they will suffer as in cases of single felony and larceny.

" *Obligations on Ship-Masters respecting their Agreements with Seamen.*

" And further, by the Act of 2 Geo. II. cap. 36. every Seaman shipping himself on board any Merchant Vessel, in Foreign Trade, shall, within three days (and in the Coasting Trade upon his entering) sign an agreement, declaring the wages and the voyage (except Apprentices) or, in default, the Master shall forfeit 5l. per man to Greenwich Hospital; and on the arrival of any vessel from beyond seas in the Thames (or in any part of Great Britain) the Master shall pay the Seamen their wages within thirty days (and within five days in the Coasting Trade) after the vessel is entered at the Custom-House (excepting there is a previous agreement to the contrary) or at the time of the discharge, deducting all such penalties as may be due from them for breach of laws.—Penalty to the Master Twenty Shillings above the wages.

" By the Act of 37 Geo. III. cap. 37. for preventing desertion of Seamen in the West-India Trade; Ship-masters, hiring Seamen who have deserted from any other ship, incur a penalty of 100l. They are also prohibited from hiring Seamen in the West-Indies, at more than double wages, unless by licence of the Governor of the place, under a like penalty of 100l. Every Trading Ship to the West-Indies is to have an Apprentice under 17 years of age, for every hundred tons burden, and such apprentice to be inrolled at the Custom-House, where the Ship clears out, under a penalty of 10l.

" Within ten days after her arrival out, and home, the Ship-Master is to deliver to the Collector of the Port, a List of the Crew on board at the time of clearing out from the Thames, or any Port in Great-Britain, and at the time of the Ship's arrival abroad, of all who have deserted or died, and the wages due at their death, under a penalty of 50l.—And Ship-Masters also incur a penalty of 10l. for refusing to grant a Seaman a Certificate of discharge.

" For the purpose of inducing Sailors to return in Ships from Foreign Parts, and to prevent their turning Pirates, the Act of 8 Geo. I. cap. 24, prohibits Masters or Owners of Merchant Ships from paying to any Seaman beyond Seas, in money or effects, more than one moiety of the wages due at the time of such payment, till such Ship return to Great-Britain, or Ireland, on penalty of double the money paid." P. 576.

An Appendix is added, consisting of eight articles, the principal part of which relates to the new Marine Police Institution; and contains general instructions to the marine police officers and surveyors.

This volume cannot fail to be, in all respects, highly acceptable to the public. The account given of the various authorities heretofore entitled to exercise jurisdiction on the River

River Thames, is in many reſpects new; and, as we are informed, very little known or underſtood by the oldeſt merchants.

The compendium of the laws relative to coals, fiſh, &c. muſt be uſeful to every inhabitant of London; but to nautical people in particular, it muſt be both valuable and intereſting. A Map of the Port of London and the River Thames, from London-Bridge to Sheerneſs, is prefixed.

ART. VIII. *General Zoology, or Syſtematic Natural Hiſtory. By George Shaw, M. D. F. R. S. &c. With Plates, from the firſt Authorities and moſt ſelect Specimens, engraved principally by Mr. Heath. Volume I. In Two Parts.* 552 pp. with 120 Plates. 1l. 11s. 6d. Large Paper 2l. 12s. 6d. Kearſley. 1800.

IN the preſent extended ſtate of Natural Hiſtory, the objects of which have been nearly doubled within the memory of perſons living, to compile a general ſyſtem of Zoology, with deſcriptions ſufficiently ample to ſerve for popular uſe, is an undertaking of great magnitude. The verboſity of a Buffon would extend it beyond the reach of purchaſe or peruſal; even the ſyſtematic brevity of Linnæus, though too dry for any but philoſophers, cannot confine it within a very narrow compaſs. Something of more intereſt than the one, and leſs bulk than the other, and at the ſame time ſtrictly ſyſtematic, ſeems to be required for general information; and this deficiency Dr. Shaw has undertaken to ſupply. That he is well qualified for the work has long been known, from his elegant publication, *the Naturaliſt's Miſcellany*, which amounts at preſent to more than eleven volumes.

Our countrymen have long been diſtinguiſhed for the cultivation of Natural Hiſtory. Some of the moſt ſplendid, and ſome of the moſt uſeful works in that ſcience, that the world has ſeen, have been produced in England. The names of Edwards, Cateſby, Drury, and many others, bear witneſs to the former part of the aſſertion; while, among more modern writers, Pennant and Latham bear away the palm for judicious and ſyſtematic compilation. Pennant had done much for the hiſtory of quadrupeds, and Latham for that of birds; but ſtill a general ſyſtem was wanting, to which the ſtudent or unlearned enquirer might refer for any information he might wiſh to obtain;

obtain; or might be enabled to acquire an equal knowledge of the animated creation, in every ſubdiviſion of the whole. We do not know that ſuch a work has hitherto been produced in any language; and we are happy to ſee the example ſet in our own country, in a ſtyle of elegance, as well as accuracy, that does honour at once to art and ſcience. The deſcriptions here given, are ſufficiently extended to convey the cleareſt ideas; and the plates, which are executed by Heath, and other able artiſts, have been corrected by the author with the moſt minute attention.

A ſhort Advertiſement, prefixed to the work, marks at once the extent of the deſign, and gives ſome notion of the magnitude of the publication neceſſary to comprehend it.

"In the courſe of this work," it is ſaid, "will be compriſed the whole of what is termed ZOOLOGY, or the hiſtory of the animal world. It will commence with Quadrupeds, and will proceed, in ſyſtematic order, through all the remaining branches, viz. *Birds*, *Amphibia*, *Fiſhes*, *Inſects*, *Vermes*, *Teſtaceous Animals*, *Zoophytes*, &c. The number of volumes will probably amount to ten or twelve."

The author profeſſes to adhere in general to the Linnean arrangement, though he mentions ſome occaſional variations; of theſe, ſome will be found to occur in the volume already publiſhed, and others, of perhaps greater magnitude, may occaſionally be expected. We are aſſured, however, that the author does not often mean to recede very far from the ſteps of his great maſter. The volume now publiſhed is ſo ſwelled by the number of plates, that it has been thought convenient to divide it into two parts.

The generic and ſpecific characters are given both in Latin and Engliſh, and are often either enlarged or abbreviated, according to the neceſſity of the one or the other. Specific characters are alſo given of all the newly diſcovered quadrupeds, and of ſuch as had not before made their appearance in any ſyſtematic work; and this conſtitutes an important part of the preſent publication, which, in point of number of ſpecies, will of courſe be found much richer, than even the lateſt edition of the Syſtema Naturæ.

We muſt now give ſpecimens of the work, and this we ſhall do by taking, without much ſelection, that which happens to occur on opening the volume.

"MYRMECOPHAGA. ANT-EATER.—*Generic Character.*

Dentes nulli.	*Teeth*, none.
Lingua teres, extenſilis,	*Tongue* cylindric, extenſile.
Os anguſtatum in roſtrum.	*Mouth* lengthened into a ſomewhat tubular form.
Corpus pilis tectum.	*Body* covered with hair.

"The

"The animals of this genus live entirely on inſects, more particularly on the various kinds of Ants; in order to obtain which, they extend their tongue, which is of a very great length, and of a roundiſh or worm-like form, into the neſts of thoſe inſects, and when, by means of the viſcid moiſture with which it is covered, a ſufficient number are ſecured, they retract it ſuddenly into the mouth and ſwallow them. A part of the generic character of the Myrmecophaga is the total want of teeth, in which particularity it reſembles no other animals except thoſe of the genus Manis, in which the ſame circumſtance takes place. There are, however, in the Ant-Eaters according to the obſervations of Monſ. Brouſſonet, certain bones or proceſſes not unlike teeth, ſituated deep at the entrance of the gullet or œſophagus; or rather, according to the celebrated Camper, at the lower end of the jaws. The ſpecies of Ant-Eaters are not numerous.

"GREAT ANT-EATER.

"Myrmecophaga Jubata. *M. palmis tetradactylis, plantis pentadactylis cauda jubata. Lin. Syſt. Nat. p.* 52.

Grey-brown Ant-Eater, with four toes on the fore feet, five on the hind, long ſnout, and very long buſhy tail.

Tamanoir. *Buff.* 10. *p.* 141. *pl.* 29.

Great Ant-Eater. *Pennant Quadr.* 2. *p.* 256.

Muſeum Leverianum, vol. 1. *p.* 99. *pl.* 12.

"This is by far the largeſt of the Ant-Eaters, being upwards of ſeven feet in length, from the tip of the noſe to the end of the tail; but if meaſured to the origin of the tail, it is no more than about five feet and a half. It is an animal of an uncouth appearance: the head is ſmall: the ſnout very long: the eyes ſmall: the ears ſhort and round: the ſhoulders thick and muſcular, from whence the body tapers towards the tail; but the thighs are thick and ſtout: the colour of the animal is a deep grey, with a very broad band of black running from the neck downwards on each ſide of the body, growing gradually narrower as it paſſes down; this black band is accompanied on the upper part by a ſtreak of white; the fore legs are of a lighter caſt than the hinder; and have a patch or ſpot of black in front not much above the foot: the tail is black, extremely long and buſhy: the hair on the whole body, but eſpecially on the tail, is very harſh and coarſe: there are four toes on the fore feet, and five on the hind; the two middle claws of the fore feet are extremely large and ſtrong; which render this creature, though deſtitute of teeth, a very formidable adverſary; ſince it has been known to deſtroy animals of much greater apparent ſtrength than itſelf; fixing its claws upon them, and exerting ſuch powerful ſtrength as to kill them by continued laceration and preſſure. It is a native of Braſil and Guiana: it is chiefly a nocturnal animal, and is ſaid to ſleep during the greateſt part of the day in retired places. Its pace is ſomewhat ſlow, and its manners dull and heavy. It is ſaid to ſwim with eaſe; at which time it flings its tail over its back. A living ſpecimen was ſome years ago brought into Spain, and kept in the Royal Menagerie at Madrid: in this ſtate of confinement it would readily eat raw meat cut ſmall, and was ſaid to

ſwallow

ſwallow four or five pounds in a day. Its length was ſix feet, from the noſe to the end of the tail, and its height was two feet. The ſpecimen in the Leverian Muſeum is of ſuperior ſize, and is commemorated by Mr. Pennant, in his Hiſtory of Quadrupeds, as being the largeſt ſpecimen he ever heard of. Its dimenſions, however, do not ſeem to exceed thoſe of a ſkin preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum, and which once belonged to that of the Royal Society. A beautiful figure of the Leverian ſpecimen is given in No. 2. of the Muſeum Leverianum, and is copied in the preſent work." P. 166.

The ſeveral remaining ſpecies of this curious genus next follow; among which, none are more remarkable than the newly-diſcovered Aculeated Ant-Eater from New-Holland.

"ACULEATED ANT-EATER.

"Myrmecophaga Aculeata. *M. aculeata, cauda breviſſima. Vivarium Naturæ, tab.* 109.

Spiny Ant-Eater, with very ſhort tail.

Porcupine Ant-Eater. *Naturaliſt's Miſcellany, pl.* 109.

Aculeated Ant-Eater. *Pennant Quadr.* 2. *p.* 262.

"The Aculeated Ant-Eater is one of thoſe curious animals which have been lately diſcovered in the vaſt iſland, or rather continent, of Auſtralaſia or New Holland; and is a ſtriking inſtance of that beautiful gradation, ſo frequently obſerved in the animal kingdom, by which creatures of one tribe or genus approach to thoſe of a very different one. It forms a connecting link between the very diſtant Linnæan genera of Hyſtrix (Porcupine) and Myrmecophaga (Ant-Eater), having the external coating and general appearance of the one, with the mouth and peculiar generic characters of the other. This animal, ſo far as may be judged from the ſpecimens hitherto imported, is about a foot in length. The whole upper parts of the body and tail are thickly coated with ſtrong and very ſharp ſpines, of a conſiderable length, and perfectly reſembling thoſe of a Porcupine, except that they are thicker in proportion to their length; and that, inſtead of being encircled or annulated with ſeveral alternate rings of black and white, as in that animal, they are moſtly of a yellowiſh white with black tips; the colour running down to ſome little diſtance on the quill, and being ſeparated from the white part by a circle of dull orange: others have but a very ſlight appearance of black towards the tips. The heads, legs, and whole under parts of the body, are of a deep brown, or ſable, and are thickly coated with ſtrong, cloſe-ſet, briſtly hair. The tail is extremely ſhort, ſlightly flattened at the tip, and coated on the upper part of the baſe with ſpines, at leaſt equal in length to thoſe of the back, and pointing perpendicularly upwards. The ſnout is long and tubular, and perfectly reſembles in ſtructure that of the M. jubata, or Great Ant-Eater; having only a very ſmall rictus or opening at the tip, from whence is protruded a long lumbriciform tongue, as in other Ant-Eaters. The noſtrils are ſmall, and ſeated at the extremity of the ſnout. The eyes are very ſmall and black, with a pale blue iris. The legs are very ſhort and thick; and are each furniſhed with five rounded, broad toes: on the fore feet are five very ſtrong, long, and blunt claws,

claws, of a black colour: on the hind feet are only four claws: the thumb, which is broader than the reſt of the toes, being deſtitute of a claw: the firſt claw on the hind feet is extremely long, ſomewhat curved, and ſharp-pointed; the next rather ſhorter, but of ſimilar appearance; the two remaining ones far ſhorter, very ſlightly curved, and not ſharp-pointed. In its mode of life this animal reſembles the reſt of the Ant-Eaters, being generally found in the midſt of ſome large ant-hill: it burrows with great ſtrength and celerity under ground, when diſturbed; its feet and legs being moſt exceſſively ſtrong, and ſhort, and wonderfully adapted to this purpoſe. It will even burrow under a pretty ſtrong pavement, removing the ſtones with its claws; or under the bottom of a wall. During theſe exertions its body is ſtretched or lengthened to an uncommon degree, and appears very different from the ſhort or plump aſpect which it bears in its undiſturbed ſtate.

"It cannot eſcape the obſervation of every ſcientific naturaliſt, that, in conſequence of the diſcovery of this curious animal, the Linnæan character of Myrmecophaga is, in part, rendered inapplicable. Since, therefore, the genera of *Manis* and *Myrmecophaga* differ only in the external covering, the former being coated with ſcales, and the latter with hair, it would, perhaps, be not improper to conjoin the two genera, to add this as a new ſpecies, and to give as part of the generic character, *Corpus pilis, ſquamis, vel aculeis tectum.* Or it might even conſtitute a new genus, which would differ from thoſe of Manis and Myrmecophaga, in having the body covered with ſpines." P. 175.

From the above ſpecimens, our readers may have ſome general idea of the manner in which this ſcientific and uſeful publication is conducted.

The preſent volume contains the three firſt orders of Quadrupeds, *Primates*, *Bruta*, *Feræ*; thoſe that remain are *Glires*, *Pecora*, *Belluæ*, and *Cete*; and the volume compriſing theſe, is expected to appear at Chriſtmas.

ART. IX. *Bibliotheque Portative des Ecrivains Francois ou choix des meilleurs Morceaux Extraits de leurs ouvrages. Par M. Moyſant, Profeſſeur Emerite de Rhetorique, ancien Bibliothecaire de l'Univerſité de Caen, &c. &c. Two Volumes.* 8vo. 1l. 4s. Dulau. 1800.

THIS compilation is obviouſly formed upon the plan of our Engliſh Elegant Extracts, and as it is the production of a man of taſte and learning, it may naturally be preſumed to contain a great number of the moſt excellent pieces in proſe and verſe, which are to be found in the French language. It

is certainly an agreeable and intereſting publication, and may be conſidered, with reſpect to young ſtudents of French, as a valuable portable library. The original pieces are few in number, and have principally been contributed by the Abbé de Lille. From one of theſe we make an extract, which cannot fail of being acceptable.

" LES MALHEURS DE LA MEFIANCE.

Fragment d'un Poëme manuſcrit, ſur l'Imagination.

Vois-tu ce malheureux, qu'un tyran de Sicile
Appelle à ſon feſtin ? Pâle et tout effrayé
De cette menaçante et ſiniſtre amitié,
Il efficure en tremblant de ſes levres livides
Ces breuvages ſuſpects, et ces mets homicides ;
Vers les lambris dorés lève un œil éperdu
Et croit voir ſur ſon front le glaive ſuſpendu.
Telle eſt la defiance au banquet de la vie.
Que dis je ? ſon poiſon en corrompt l'ambroſie ;
Elle même contre elle aiguiſe le poignard,
Donne aux ombres un corps, un projet au haſard,
Charge un mot innocent d'un crime imaginaire,
Et s'effraie à plaiſir de ſa propre chimere :
Ainſi, dans leurs forêts, les crédules humains
Craignoient ces dieux affreux qu'avoient forgés leurs mains.
Quel beſoin plus preſſant nous donna la nature
Que de communiquer les chagrins qu'on endure,
De faire partager ſa joie et ſa douleur,
Et dans un cœur ami de repandre ſon cœur ?
Toi ſeul, triſte martyr de ta ſombre prudence,
Toi ſeul, ne connois pas la douce confiance.
En vain de ton ſecret tu te ſens oppreſſer
Au ſein de quels amis l'oſeras-tu verſer ?
Des amis ! crains-d'aimer : les plus pures délices
Dans ton cœur ſoupconneux ſe changent en ſupplices
Des plus mortels poiſons l'abeille fait ſon miel ;
Toi, du plus doux objet tu compoſes ton fiel ;
Ton cœur, dans l'amitié, prévoit déjà la haine ;
De ſoupçons en ſoupçons, l'amour jaloux te traine ;
Un génie ennemi briſe tous tes liens,
Tu n'as plus de parens, plus de concitoyens :
Te voilà ſeul ; vas, fuis loin des races vivantes ;
Habite avec les rocs, les arbres et les plantes,
Dans quelque coin déſert, dans quelque horrible lieu,
Où tu ne pourras plus calomnier que Dieu ;
Où la voix des torrens ſe faſſe ſeule entendre,
Mais à voir les humains tu ne dois plus prétendre.
Ton âme morte à tout ne vit que par l'effroi ;
Les morts ſont aux vivans moins étrangers que toi ;
Le regret les unit : et toi, tout t'en ſépare.
Helas ! il le connut ce ſupplice bizarre,

L'ecrivain

L'écrivain qui nous fit entendre tour à tour
La voix de la raiſon et celle de l'amour.
Quel ſublime talent! ſouvent quelle ſageſſe!
Mais combien d'injuſtice, et combien de foibleſſe!
La crainte le reçut au ſortir du berceau,
La crainte le ſuivra juſqu'aux bords du tombeau.
Vous qui de ſes écrits ſavez goûter les charmes,
Vous tous qui lui devez des leçons et des larmes,
Pour prix de ces leçons et de ces pleurs ſi doux
Cœurs ſenſibles, venez, je le confie à vous.
Il n'eſt pas importun : plein de ſa défiance
Rarement des mortels il ſouffre la préſence;
Ami des champs, ami des aſiles ſecrets,
Sa triſte indépendance habite les forêts:
Là-haut, ſur la colline, il eſt aſſis peut-être,
Pour ſaiſir le premier le rayon qui va naître;
Peut-être au bord des eaux, par ſes rêves conduit,
De leur chute écumante il écoute le bruit;
Où, fier d'etre ignoré, d'échapper à ſa gloire,
Du pâtre qui raconte il écoute l'hiſtoire;
Il écoute, et s'enfuit; et ſans ſoins, ſans déſirs,
Cache aux hommes qu'il craint ſes ſauvages plaiſirs.
Mais s'il ſe montre à vous, au nom de la nature,
Dont ſa plume éloquente a tracé la peinture,
Ne l'effarouchez pas, reſpectez ſon malheur;
Par des mots careſſans apprivoiſez ſon cœur:
Helas! ce cœur brûlant, fougueux dans ſes caprices,
S'il a fait ſes tourmens, il a fait vos délices.
Soignez donc ſon bonheur, et charmez ſon ennui;
Conſolez-le du ſort, des hommes, et de lui.
Vains diſcours! rien ne peut adoucir ſa bleſſure;
Contre lui, ſes ſoupçons ont armé la nature;
L'etranger dont les yeux ne l'avoient vu jamais,
Qui chérit ſes écrits, ſans connoitre ſes traits;
Le vieillard qui s'éteint, l'enfant ſimple et timide,
Qui ne ſait pas encore ce que c'eſt qu'un perfide,
Son hôte, ſon parent, ſon ami lui font peur;
Tout ſon cœur s'epouvante au nom de bienfacteur.
Eſt-il quelque mortel, à ſon heure ſuprême,
Qui n'expire appuyé ſur le mortel qu'il aime;
Qui ne trouve des pleurs dans les yeux attendris,
D'un frere ou d'une ſœur, d'une épouſe ou d'un fils?
L'infortuné qu'il eſt! à ſon heure dernière;
Souffre à peine une main qui ferme ſa paupiere;
Pas un ancien ami qu'il cherche encore des yeux!
Et le ſoleil lui ſeul a reçu ſes adieux.—
Malheureux! le trepas eſt donc ton ſeul aſile!
Ah! dans la tombe au moins repoſe enfin tranquille.
Ce beau lac, ces flots purs, ces fleurs, ces gazons frais,
Ces pâles peupliers, tout t'invite à la paix

Reſpire donc enfin de tes triſtes chimères;
Vois accourir vers toi les époux et les mères
Regarde ces amans, qui viennent chaque jour
Verſer ſur ton cercueil les larmes de l'amour;
Vois ces groupes d'enfans ſe jouant ſous l'ombrage,
Qui de leur liberté viennent te rendre hommage;
Et dis, en contemplant ce ſpectacle enchanteur:
" Je ne ſuis point heureux, mais j'ai fait leur bonheur."

L'ABBE DE LILLE."

It is highly to the credit of this work, that the ſtricteſt regard has every where been paid to delicacy, and that it may be recommended to readers of every age and either ſex, without the ſmalleſt ſcruple. It is an act of juſtice to obſerve, that the more recent pieces of the Abbé de Lille, are here alone to be accurately found. They have made their way in a mutilated form into various public journals; but we underſtand that they were communicated by the Abbé himſelf to M. Moyſant, for the benefit of this publication. We entertain not the ſmalleſt doubt of its meeting with an extenſive circulation.

ART. X. *Specimens and Parts; containing a Hiſtory of the County of Kent, and a Diſſertation on the Laws, from the Reign of Edward the Confeſſor, to Edward the Firſt; of a topographical, commercial, civil, and nautical Hiſtory of South Britain, with its gradual and comparative Progreſs in Trade; alſo, Polity, Population, and Shipping, from authentic Documents. By Samuel Henſhall, Clerk, M. A. Fellow of Brazen-Noſe College, Oxford.* 4to. 144 pp. Faulder. 1798.

ART. XI. *The Saxon and Engliſh Languages reciprocally illuſtrative of each other, and the Impracticability of acquiring an accurate Knowledge of Saxon Literature, through the Medium of Latin Phraſeology exemplified in the Errors of Hickes, Wilkins, Gibſon, and other Scholars; and a new Mode ſuggeſted of radically ſtudying the Saxon and Engliſh Languages. By Samuel Henſhall, M. A. Fellow of Brazen-Noſe College, Oxford, &c.* 4to. 60 pp. 5s. Nicol. 1798.

BOOKS are ſometimes forgotten, miſlaid, or overlooked, amidſt the multiplicity of thoſe which preſent themſelves for notice. Such has not been the fate of the preſent works. They have been laid by, and judgment on them has been ſuſpended, for a very different reaſon. The author, a man of active

tive and prompt reſearch, has made enemies by the boldneſs of his language. He has been cenſured with ſeverity, he has replied with harſhneſs and anger. He has certainly boaſted too much, and caſt too violent cenſure upon names juſtly venerated among antiquaries. During the heat of this controverſy, we determined to ſtand apart. Diſguſted, as many others were, with various expreſſions in the books, and ſtill more in the author's defence of himſelf, we ſtill perceived that there was ſomething to commend; which, under thoſe impreſſions, we might not have kept ſufficiently in mind. Another obſtacle lately aroſe, the author was engaged in a conteſt for a literary ſituation; and we would not even be ſuſpected of writing electioneering critiques.

One merit immediately conſpicuous in Mr. H. is the zeal for ſearching original documents, and extracting from them new and important matter. A diligence of this kind may be applied, even at this day, to the Hiſtory of England, with peculiar advantage. It has hitherto been the fate of our national hiſtory, to be undertaken by perſons of a very different turn from Mr. Henſhall; men very ſparing of the labour of examining original authors, and deſirous rather of the parade of their names in the margin, than the eſſence of their information in the text. Whether the preſent writer may not be thought to go too much into the oppoſite extreme, and to lay a plan too extenſive even for his own induſtry, or for the curioſity of the public, will beſt be judged by conſidering it as originally given by himſelf.

"To collect information, and convey inſtruction, *to inveſtigate the pureſt ſources* of knowledge, arrange his materials in luminous order, and regular ſyſtem, and thence render himſelf clear and accurate; to detail the authority on which each record is framed, and thereby aſcertain its credit with preciſion; and to abhor fiction, and boldly and uniformly deliver truth with ſimplicity and ſincerity, appear the proper object and duty of an hiſtorian. To ſuch ends are our views directed, and by ſuch principles ſhall our Narrative be regulated.

"The evidence on which this Hiſtory will principally depend, for proving its ſtatements at an early period, may properly, perhaps, be termed *internal.* It will be extracted from *authentic documents*, the celebrated Autograph of Domeſday, the Fœdera of Rymer, the Anglo-Saxonic and Norman Laws, the National Records, the Rolls of Parliament, Journals, Statutes, &c. &c.—By the liberal and judicious patronage of His Majeſty, and both houſes of Parliament, a great part of this valuable information has been preſented to the public, from the preſs; ſome lodged in public libraries for the advantage of the ſtudent; and the whole is better known, and more generally conſulted, than at any former æra. When ſuch opportunities are afforded, ſuch advantages preſented, it may appear ſtrange that the annals and ſenti-

ments of ignorant and bigotted Chroniclers, or * Monks, ſhould have chiefly occupied the attention of Engliſh hiſtorians. It is our deſign to reject every thing that comes in a queſtionable ſhape, our wiſh to tranſmit *facts*, not *opinions*.—But to proceed to our Plan—This Hiſtory, will be comparative and progreſſive, will conſiſt of ſix grand Parts or Diviſions, each containing various Chapters, or Diſſertations, on different ſubjects. The firſt diviſion, or period, will comprehend the preſumed State of the Nation, on the ſubjects we treat upon, in the reigns of Edward the Confeſſor, William, and the ſucceeding monarchs, previous to the firſt parliament ſummoned in 1265, aſſembled probably in 1295.—Here our foundation muſt be eſtabliſhed; and we wiſh to procure every article, that can render it compact, ſolid, and irremoveable.—But though our firſt Æra will occupy two quarto volumes, one comprizing a Topographical Deſcription of South Britain, the other its Civil Hiſtory; no other diſtinctive period will extend beyond half a volume, till we arrive at the eighteenth century, if Providence permits ſo diſtant a continuation. It is preſumed that nine ſimilar numbers will complete our firſt Æra, for in ſubſequent Faſciculos, publiſhed every three months, the Topographical and Hiſtorical Deſcription of two, or occaſionally three or more Counties will be given. It is the wiſh of the Author to continue his Maps on a ſimilar plan with the Specimen exhibited; but, if the Work meets not with encouragement from the Public, he certainly muſt decline the heavy expence of Engraving, abridge his Topographical Deſcriptions, and compreſs his arranged matter. To aſcertain this queſtion, he will naturally calculate the number of Copies ſold previous to the continuation of this Work, or the number of Subſcribers who pleaſe to † tranſmit their names to Mr. FAULDER, BOND-STREET, as Patrons of a ſimilar continuation for the Counties of SURREY and SUSSEX, including an Hiſtorical Diſſertation on "Ranks and Services," during the ſame period, or any other of the eight ſubſequent numbers.—Our next diviſion will extend to the æra generally aſcribed to Modern Hiſtory, the concluſion of the reign of the ſeventh Henry. In this, and every ſubſequent diviſion, our diſſertations will particularly ſpecify the *certain* advances in each department, ſince the preceding ſtatement. The ſixteenth and ſeventeenth centuries, terminated nearly with the lives of Elizabeth, and William the third, ſupply us with proper opportunities for other diviſions of our Hiſtory, and a retroſpective and comparative view of our progreſs in Trade, Arts, Polity, Population, and Shipping. The preſent century, furniſhes ſuch extenſive materials in commerce and ſcience, exhibits ſuch aſtoniſhing proofs, even of a quadruple increaſe in our imports and exports, our revenue and ſhipping, our elegant accommodations with the luxurious means of indulgence, and ſuch extent of refinement, and preſumed civilization, as, at leaſt,

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"* We place not implicit confidence in eccleſiaſtical Charters, ſince we are certain that many Latin ones were forged, to eſcape the rapacity of the Normans, who could not read the Saxon records. Vide Hickeſii Theſaur. paſſim.

"† No Money to be paid previous to the delivery, and the firſt Subſcribers ſhall regularly receive the firſt Impreſſions of the Maps."

approximates

approximates to a frivolity of manners, that we ſhall pauſe and retrace our ſituation at the cloſe of the reign of George the ſecond, according to our eſtabliſhed arrangement. The ſixth part, or diviſion, will comprehend our farther general progreſs, comparative advance, and unexampled extent of commerce, delicacy, and riches, and will conclude with the eighteenth century, in the important reign of a mild, merciful, and beloved Prince, the patron of arts, navigation, and ſcience, the father of his country.

" As our deſcription of the four firſt centuries from the Conqueſt, will very much vary from the repreſentation exhibited by many prior hiſtorians, ſome celebrated antiquaries, and able lawyers; we ſhall uniformly annex our authority in the original language, leſt our veracity might be queſtioned. By ſuch quotation, the learned may eaſily determine the propriety and accuracy of our obſervations, and the truth of our deductions cannot but be admitted. This mode of compiling materials, arranging the ſubject diſcuſſed, and impartially accommodating his ſentiment and language to the information preſented to him, is certainly an arduous and laborious undertaking for an author; but, by ſuch means, ill-founded prejudices or pre-conceived opinions are more eaſily diſſipated, and miſrepreſentation avoided; the influence of party warps not ſo eaſily the judgment; and candour and equity admit and tranſcribe the dictates and inferences of reaſon.

" As accuracy and truth are the grand objects of our inveſtigation, we earneſtly and anxiouſly ſolicit original information, or the peruſal of documents that have never been printed. Mr. FAULDER will thankfully receive ſuch records or papers, and guarantee their careful return. With equal gratitude ſhall we receive intelligence, where ſuch writings are depoſited, and the means by which admiſſion to conſult them may be obtained. For the preſent, we particularly requeſt communications for the firſt period of the Hiſtory, and ſhall feel ourſelves particularly obliged by the loan of any old county map, addreſſed as above." P. iii.

As a further preparation, apparently, for this great project, the author has ſince commenced, in conjunction with another gentleman*, an exact tranſlation of the celebrated record called Domeſday-Book. Of this undertaking, as far as it is executed, a particular account ſhall be given in our next number. A very accurate Map of Kent, formed in a regular manner, from General Roy's boundaries and longitudinal obſervations, and adapted to the ſurvey of Domeſday, is given in the book here noticed, and is repeated in the ſpecimen of Domeſday. Subjoined to this map, and the deſcription of it, is a table of lands in Kent, ſhowing at one view the reſults of the information in Domeſday, with the modern names, as far as they can be aſcertained, anſwering to thoſe in the record. This elaborate ta-

* Dr. Wilkinſon, F. R. S. and S. A.

ble,

ble, the reſult of much diligence, compreſſes a prodigious quantity of information within a very moderate ſpace. The table occupies 15 pages of very ſmall print, in 18 parallel columns. All this is conſidered as preliminary matter to the Hiſtory. Of the author's method of announcing the diſcoveries which his attentive examination produces, the following paſſage affords a remarkable ſpecimen.

" Throughout the whole eaſtern diviſion of Kent, there were only eight perſons, independent of eccleſiaſtics, whoſe lands paid not relief to the crown, on the demiſe of their occupiers. The * eight exempted perſons, whoſe names are recorded, we decidedly ſtate (in oppoſition to the authority of every Engliſh antiquary) to have been feudal tenants of the Confeſſor. Theſe men were Saxons, not Normans. They ceaſed to exiſt, or, at leaſt, to occupy ſuch eſtates; but the cuſtoms, that had obtained, were continued to their ſucceſſors. By ſuch military tenants was the king guarded ſix days at Canterbury, or Sandwich. They were † ſupplied with proviſions at the expence of the monarch, or, in defect of maintenance for themſelves, and their retainers, were exempted from ‡ perſonal contributions, or the payment of § ſuch penalties as had devolved to the crown, within the liberties of their juriſdiction. A circumſtance ſtill more remarkable, and contrary to the general opinion, is here alſo recorded, that the powers and ‡ freedom of the occupants had been lately augmented;

" * Nomina eorum de quatuor Leſtis, Borwar, Eeſtre, Linwart, et Wiwart non relevantium terram, ſimilium Alnodo Cilt.

First occurring Name.	Words, probably deſignating the ſame perſon.
Alnod, Cilt	Ulnod Unlot Alſi
Ciret de Cilleham	Siret, Oſiert, Seward, Sewart * *Sot* Sired, Oſwart, Siward, Sewold, i. e. Sewart the Bold.
Eſbern Biga	Sbern Biga Bernolt—Sbern the Bold.
Norman	
Godric de Burnes	Ordric
Godric Carleſone	
Turgis	
Azor	

" † Ibi habent de rege Cibum et Potum; ſi non habuerint, ſine foris-factură recedunt. Domeſday, 1 a 2.

" ‡ Super iſtos habet rex foris-facturam de *Capitibus eorum* tantum *modò*. Ibid. 1 a 2.

" § Pro Handſocam, Gribrige, Foriſtellum. Ibid. 1 a 2.

" * Seward, the celebrated Earl of Northumberland, then included in Scotland, and one of the ſheriffs of the county in the reign of Edward."

that

that at the æra this ſtatement was compiled, fines only affected their perſons, not property, and the inheritance was ſecured to the poſterity of ſuch nobles, without burthenſome mulcts. Many authorities will be hereafter quoted, to prove that the ſyſtem of military array had been eſtabliſhed previous to the Norman monarchs, and the payments of different diſtricts had been long * adjuſted, if their proprietors were not ſummoned to diſcharge the perſonal attendance, they owed their ſovereign as his body-guards, if he viſited their county.

" Independent of theſe eight exalted peers, the Saxon princes received reliefs from every other occupant in the diviſion; from the † reſpective lord of each manour, and the ‡ poſſeſſor of privileged land by royal charter, or hereditary ſucceſſion. The ſubordinate claſſes are not noticed in this ſurvey, becauſe they appertained not to the monarch, but were the § property of the lord of the ſoil; and every ſervice that the ſovereign required from his tenants or vaſſals, was exacted from the ‡ villains, by their reſpective owners, with accumulated oppreſſion.

" If the high ſpirit of the bold yeomanry of Kent ſhould indignantly read this deſcription, or contemptuouſly reject our poſitions, without examination; we can only lament, that the ignorance, or miſrepreſentation of former writers, ſhould have reduced the advocate of hiſtoric truth, to the neceſſity of ‖ contradicting their aſſertions, or diſproving their concluſions. But if they will judge by compariſon, by a view that will hereafter be preſented, they will find their ſu-

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" * In terrâ Sophis habet rex 12 denarios pro uno Inewardo, et de uno Jugo de Northburg 12 den. aut unum Inewardum, et de Dena 18 den. & de Gara unum Ineward. Hæ terræ jacent in Wi & homines de his terris * *cuſtodiebant* regem apud Cantuariam & apud Sanwice tres Dies, ſi rex illuc veniſſet. Domeſday, 1 a 2.

" De terris eorum habet relevamen, qui habent ſuam Sacam & Socam. Ibid.

" † Erga Dominum cujus homo fuerit. Domeſday, 1 a 2. et Uluret non pertinens ad illud Manerum.—Not more than twelve of this deſcription, excluſive of burgeſſes, ſpecified in the whole county of Kent. This ſubject will be diſcuſſed in an appropriate diſſertation on " Ranks and Services."

" ‡ Quando moritur alodiarius rex inde habet relevationem terræ. Ibid.

" § Vide Magnam Charram, &c.

" ‖ Lambarde, in his Perambulation, ſtates, that there never was a villain in Kent, (p. 14, no bondmen, or villains, in Kent) when there are 309 in a manour, Mylton, and we believe not one manour without them.

" * This word is ſtated at full length, and, doubtleſs, refers to the days of the Confeſſor: it is frequently difficult to meet with an habet, or habebat; for *bt* is generally found, even when ſpeaking of Saxon cuſtoms, probably leſt the writer might expoſe himſelf."

periority

periority in population, in privileges, in wealth, and power, as fully eſtabliſhed, as their fondeſt wiſhes can deſire." P. 6.

It will generally be thought, that whatever may be an author's merit in point of reſearch, it would be much better for him to communicate his diſcoveries modeſtly, and without cenſuring his predeceſſors, than to begin by acts of hoſtility againſt thoſe whoſe chief fault is, that they have left room for him to ſhow his talents. The examination of Kent is carried on, with great exactneſs, to p. 104 of the preſent volume; then commences a chapter "on the Nature of the Laws, their Variety, and Execution, from Edward the Confeſſor to Edward the Firſt." Much curious matter is certainly contained in this chapter, but the concluding ſentence is too much in that ſtyle which we ſhould earneſtly wiſh the author, for his own ſake, to correct—the ſtyle of oſtentation and bombaſt.

"For the preſent," he ſays, "*we* ſhall decline further obſervations on the nature of the Laws, and their execution: which ſubject, when reſumed by *the author*, will be repreſented like a dawning twilight to an obſerver emerging from the gloom of a cavern, till in gradual progreſs from the *darkened ſhade* of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, he arrives to the blaze, ſplendour, and clearneſs of meridian light illuminating our Britiſh horizon."

Some other of theſe pompoſities we might eaſily quote; but we proceed.

A ſhort account will ſuffice for the tract on the mutual illuſtration of the Saxon and Engliſh Languages from each other. The brief Hiſtory is this. The author having diſcovered, what certainly is not very new, that the Engliſh language is derived in a great meaſure from the Saxon, conceived that the beſt way to illuſtrate the more ancient dialect, was to place the modern in immediate oppoſition with it, as far as might be practicable. There is good ſenſe in this thought, but nothing very wonderful or profound, nor any thing at all authorizing the diſcoverer to inſult all thoſe writers who have interpreted the Saxon language by the Latin. This however he has choſen to do, and opens his tract in a ſtyle of defiance, which diſplays his courage much more ſtrongly than his wiſdom.

"The Study of the Anglo-Saxon Language has certainly engaged the attention of able Scholars and learned Divines. The ancient Records of this realm have been collected with laudable aſſiduity, many of them have been printed with a Verſion, and more liberally tranſlated. To aſſert that no correct ideas can be collected from the laborious exertions of a Hickes, a Gibſon, or a Wilkins; to affirm that their Latin interpretations are of little authority, unintelligible, and deluſory;

ſory; argues certainly a daring Challenger, or a Champion conſcious of the merits of his cauſe, and therefore not eaſily intimidated.

"The preſent inveſtigator relies little on his own knowledge, but is confident in the errors of his opponents; he is better acquainted with antient Latin Records than Saxon Documents, but having been compelled, in the courſe of his inveſtigations, to conſult the Theſaurus of Hickes, the Leges Saxonicæ of Wilkins, &c. and finding it impoſſible to form any certain inference from their Latin jargon, he was neceſſitated to examine the Original, in its vernacular idiom. Of the reſult of this inveſtigation let others judge; but before condemnation is paſſed, let the evidence be candidly weighed by the judgment of a diſcerning jury. For this purpoſe we ſhall ſubmit the Original in Saxon characters, with the Verſion and Interpretation of the Editor's on one page; the Original, in Roman Characters, with the literal verbatim Rendering, in italics, on the other, that a juſt verdict of their merits may be returned by an honeſt and impartial juryman." P. 1.

It is true, he ſays below, "far is it from our intention to detract from the merit of ſuch men, they have laboured for the advantage of poſterity; but our immediate object is to prove, that the mode of ſtudy adopted by them was inſufficient to produce a correct knowledge of the idioms of the Anglo-Saxonic language," &c. Rather ſay, our immediate object is, to make much parade about a little matter; for, after all, what is the merit of the thought of tranſlating Saxon as literally as poſſible into Engliſh; or adding an interlineary verſion? In the execution of this project, thus oſtentatiouſly diſplayed, it is immediately neceſſary to object, that, in order to have Engliſh words ſimilar to the Saxon, the author too often fabricates words, which the Engliſh reader will hardly underſtand. What ſhall an Engliſhman do with the following ſentence, without the Latin to aid him? "I have given God and S^t. Auguſtine, and the *Herd that thereto heireth, that they be their Sac worthy, and their Soc, and agreed-breaks, and homeſteal and foreſteal, and within-fanging-thief and fleemen frims* over their own men." P. 13. The truth is, and it may be eaſily ſtated, that the author's method is good; that he has not always applied it judiciouſly, nor always, as other critics have ſhown, rightly: but that, if purſued with care, it may certainly facilitate to young ſtudents the taſk of learning Saxon, without the neceſſity of throwing the ſmalleſt reflection upon Hickes, Lye, or any other interpreter, who have employed a different method. Mr. H.'s directions for ſtudying Saxon are more particularly given at p. 52, and may be peruſed with advantage. The polemic note ſubjoined, is aimed at a much fitter object than the cenſures of Hickes, &c. and, with a few exceptions, is judicious and ſtrong.

ART.

ART. XII. *New Picture of Paris, by M. Mercier. Tranſlated from the French. In Two Volumes.* 8vo. 14s. Symonds. 1800.

A Recapitulation of the horrors, atrocities, and abſurdities, following the French Revolution, has a natural tendency to excite wearineſs and diſguſt. Yet a New Picture of Paris, or, as it ſhould rather have been tranſlated, a Picture of New Paris, by a man who has obtained ſome literary reputation, who impudently boaſts of his ſhare in promoting this mighty miſchief, and who has been a ſpectator of all that he relates, will neceſſarily find readers. In the original, many paſſages and deſcriptions occur, which would greatly ſhock the unpolluted ears of Engliſhmen; theſe, we are glad to ſee, the tranſlator has omitted. Yet, after all, the volumes contain a tiſſue of crimes and follies, that might as well have been allowed to remain in the language which firſt deſcribed them.

The reader, we doubt not, will find an accurate account of modern Paris; and he who is not moved with indignation and contempt at the deſcriptions which occur, muſt be formed on a very different model from ourſelves. We ſubjoin a ſhort ſpecimen, repreſenting two characters, both eminent in their way, and both contributing to the deſtruction of their fellow creatures.

"SAMSON.

"This man is the public executioner. Voltaire has ſaid, that it was the executioner who ought to write the hiſtory of the Engliſh. We might ſay the ſame of Samſon; it is he who ſhould write that of the reign of terror.

"What a man this Samſon is! Perfectly impaſſible, he and the inſtrument of puniſhment were one and the ſame thing. He has cut off the head of the moſt powerful monarch in Europe, that of his wife, that of Couthon, of leaders of every party, and all with the ſame compoſure; he has made the mingled blood of princes, legiſlators, plebeians, philoſophers, flow in one ſtream. We call a gaoler an animal bolt, we may call Samſon the guillotine hatchet. He fells the head that is brought him, no matter whoſe. What an inſtrument! what a man! He ought to be afraid to remain one day in Paris.

"What does he ſay? what does he think? Does he reflect on having put to death all the chiefs of every oppoſite party; Charlotte Corday and Fouquier Tinville, the wife of Roland and Henriot?

"I ſhould like to know what paſſes in his mind; and if he conſiders his terrible functions only as a trade. The more I think on this man, the preſident of the great maſſacre of the human race, felling crowned heads, as well as that of the pureſt republican, with the ſame indifference, the more my ideas are confounded.

" I have ſeen the young girl at the eve of her marriage, brave death with more ſang froid than the famous D'Eſtaing, who had filled Europe with the glorious recitals of his courage and intrepidity. How does Samſon ſleep after having received the laſt words, or the laſt looks, of thoſe detruncated heads? In truth, I ſhould like to be in the ſoul of this man for a few hours; I ſhould perhaps ſurpriſe ſome ideas which are unknown to me. He has ſeen the ſavage Danton die intoxicated, whoſe decrees all ſmelt of wine. He has ſeen Robeſpierre, and his deteſtable ſatellites, in their laſt moments, tremble, grow pale, and ſweat with that terror with which they had frozen the French. He would have cut off the head of Condorcet as well as Marat. What a ſingular man! and his exiſtence is not a problem!

" He has heard thouſands of women-furies applaud, with infernal ſhouts, this horrible deluge of blood. He ſleeps they ſay, and he may indeed, for it is very poſſible that his conſcience is in perfect tranquillity.

" The guillotine has reſpected his conſcience, as making an integral part with it; no one ever thought of condemning to the flames the rolling plank which placed the victims under the fatal knife. It is true, that Samſon was not like the executor of juſtice at Nantes, at one and the ſame time executioner, preſident of the popular ſociety, and witneſs ſuborned to give evidence againſt the priſoners.

" No one as at Nantes contended for the honour of having him for a ſon-in-law. We did not ſee as at Nantes, perſons of every rank and condition accoſt him with a careſſing air, and preſs his bloody hands in a friendly manner; and the Pariſian women did not wear in their ears, as a great many women of Nantes, guillotines of gold.

" He received, it is ſaid, excuſes from the Queen, when on the ſcaffold. She had undeſignedly trod on his toe. What did he think at that time? He was for a long time paid with the money of the royal treaſury. What a man is this Samſon! He comes and goes like any other man; he is ſometimes at the theatre of Vaudeville; he laughs, he looks at me; my head has eſcaped him, he knows nothing about it; and it is a thing quite indifferent to him. I am never weary of obſerving that careleſſneſs with which he has ſent to the other world a crowd of men, of the firſt as well as laſt rank. He would begin again if——and why not? is it not his trade?

" When the carts with theſe numberleſs victims were dragged by three or four harridans, how was it that in the ſpace of fourteen months there were not found forty determined men to pierce their flanks, and give that great ſignal of courage fitted to awaken it in the ſouls of their fellow-citizens? But no, all the brave were dead, or at the armies; and the terror was ſuch, that if one had ſaid to an individual, " At ſuch an hour the cart will paſs before thy houſe, thou muſt deſcend and place thyſelf in it," the individual would have waited for the cart, would have deſcended his ſtaircaſe, and taken his place." Vol. i. p. 416.

" Bonaparte is of the middle ſize, a little ſtooping, thin, of ſomewhat a delicate frame, and nervous; his hair is of a deep cheſnut, falling over a large forehead; his eyes are large, dark, quick, and piercing;

ing; aquiline noſe; a raiſed chin, like that of the Apollo Belvidere; pale complexion, hollow cheeks, a voice unreſtrained and compoſed; he liſtens attentively to thoſe who ſpeak to him, and anſwers briefly; his air is ſolemn, but open; he has not the auſterity which characterizes the head of Brutus; you may judge from his addreſs that he is a temperate, meditative man, but tenacious in the point which he has in view; that his pale complexion reddens in a deciſive action; that his body is all nerve, like that of the lion; that he fights in the ſame way; that he is indefatigable, and flies like lightning towards the enemy, before whom he never knew fear; his fire is concentered; he reſerves it for great and ſtrong exploſions; and it does not imprint on his motions that reſtleſſneſs natural to men who are only ardent, and who have not the faculty of ſelf-poſſeſſion.

"Serious as Cato, from him the French will learn to be ſedate, to reſpect their magiſtrates, their repreſentatives; to deſpiſe that light airy behaviour, for which they have been characterized; to lay aſide their habits of punning, which are only fit for giddy-headed men, and the maſters of puppet-ſhows." Vol. ii. p. 442.

The work itſelf, conſidered as a compoſition, is not a proper ſubject of criticiſm. The writer partakes largely of the miſerable vanity of his country; affects a great contempt for all other nations; meanly and ſcandalouſly traduces the late unfortunate Monarch and his family; ſervilely extols Bonaparte, to gain favour with whom, he oſtentatiouſly vaunts of the part which he himſelf has acted on the theatre of the Revolution. We envy not his feelings.

ART. XIII. *The Father's Revenge, a Tragedy: with other Poems. By Frederick Earl of Carliſle.* 4to. 163 pp. Printed by Bulmer. 1800.

THOUGH this beautiful ſpecimen of printing and engraving is not actually publiſhed, being intended only to be diſtributed in preſents to the friends of the noble author, yet we cannot doubt that a deſcription of it will be pleaſing to a great majority of our readers. The rivalry for elegance in printing, which has of late ſubſiſted between the principal preſſes of Europe, has not perhaps produced any volume, of equal ſize, more beautiful in all reſpects than this from Bulmer's office. The Roman character is clear and well-proportioned, the Italic almoſt equal to the exquiſite forms of Bodoni; the diſpoſition of the text, and the ordering of the lines and ſpaces in the titular pages, all demonſtrate taſte and judgment. The paper, and the ink, are of the very fineſt quality. Nor

muſt

muſt the prints by any means be forgotten. They are chiefly taken from beautiful drawings by Weſtall, which were exhibited with general approbation at the Royal Academy, and are engraved with a degree of delicacy and high finiſhing, united with ſpirit and effect, very ſeldom ſeen in any plates deſigned for the illuſtration of books.

We by no means think this ſplendor of typography and decoration liable to cenſure of any kind, on an occaſion like the preſent. A nobleman of high rank, whoſe cultivation of literary talents has always met with public approbation, deſigns a preſent to thoſe friends who may be deſirous to poſſeſs his Poems. In what manner ſhould he gratify them? Is it not moſt worthy of his ſituation, to take that opportunity of encouraging the arts ſubſervient to literature? And when his preſent is a printed book, is it not commendable to give it all the elegance which the ſkill of the typographer can produce?

The contents are, at the ſame time, highly creditable to the writer. The Tragedy of The Father's Revenge, is formed on the tremendous ſtory which employed the Muſe of Dryden, and the pencil of Correggio. The tale which Hogarth painted, in hopes of excelling Correggio, not without force, though with ſucceſs inferior to his ambition—the tale of Sigiſmonda and Guiſcardo. This tale had not been dramatized in Engliſh; the play of Thomſon, entitled Tancred and Sigiſmunda, being founded, as is well known, on a very different ſtory, in Gil Blas. In fitting it for dramatic repreſentation, the noble author has ſhown great judgment, and it is written with elegance and ſpirit. All theſe aſſertions will be fully proved, by extracting the part moſt arduous and perilous to the Poet, the fatal preſent of Tancred to his daughter. She ſuppoſes the vaſe to contain poiſon.

" *Sigis.* I know 'tis poiſon.
A welcome preſent, worthy of my father.
You tremble, give it to my ſteadier hand.
Tanc. No, let it reſt awhile—*(places it on a table)* Now hear me, daughter.
Thou doſt not ſure forget that horrid night,
When, circled in theſe arms, you watch'd in ſilence
Your mother's parting breath: the expiring ſaint
Fixing her eyes on thee, thus faintly cried,
Almighty Powers! preſerve yon blooming infant,
Make her the comfort of her father's age,
Nurſe of his ſickneſs, pleaſure of his health;
And, ere ſhe ſwerve from virtue's arduous path,
Take her, O! take her, pure and innocent,
To your immortal ſelves!
Short-ſighted ſtate of man, unjuſt and vain

In all his reaſonings!—if death had haſten'd
His well-tim'd courſe, to ſave thee from this ruin,
Still I had wept; with partial cruelty
Had tax'd high heaven—perhaps, had follow'd thee
To the cold grave, in the fond doating error
Of thy bright excellence, that ſence impregnable
'Gainſt wantonneſs and vice.

Sigis. Tancred, I make
No empty vaunt; I boaſt not, that, ſince firſt
This tongue knew utterance, this brain conception,
This boſom ſenſe and feeling, I have loved thee
Beyond a father's poor prerogative,
Or the cold tribute of a daughter's duty.—
My mother's prayer was heard; ſhe pray'd that virtue
Should point my dubious way. 'Twas by that light
I ſteer'd; and fix'd on that, on that alone,
I found it lead to Guiſcard, and to truth.—
This to his manes! [*ſeizing the vaſe.*

Tanc. O!—yet hold, my daughter.

Sigis. Idle delay:—the drug may loſe its force.

Tanc. Art thou prepared to view———

Sigis. Speak—what?—[*ſhe removes the lid*] O! horror!
What's this that meets my eyes?

Tanc. Thy huſband's heart———
His rebel blood—my exquiſite revenge.———
Doſt thou approve the gift?

Sigis. [*after a long ſtruggle to ſpeak*] I now have ſtrength
To thank you as I ought!—Do I approve it?———
Thou true, thou honeſt heart! O ſad, O poor
Remains of all my ſoul held dear! thus, thus
I preſs thee to this throbbing breaſt!

Tanc. [*aſide*] I fear
I've gone too far—behold how eagerly
She graſps the fatal cup.—Forbear, my child,
Forbear.

Sigis. I am converſing with the dead,
And muſt not be diſturb'd.—Alas! poor heart,
And wilt thou ever ſleep inanimate
Within thy narrow ſepulchre!—Vain ſhadow
Of that which once was Guiſcard!—where are all
Thy fine ſenſations—thy tumultuous pulſe?
Spark of ethereal fire, how are you quench'd!
Region of honour, courage, truth, and love,
All, all laid waſte!—'Tis ſtrange I am not mad,
Perhaps I ſhall not be.—It matters not,
For the ſhort ſpace that's left me.—For there's ſomething
That from within whiſpers my quick releaſement.
Methinks I feel like one worn out with age,
Tottering, and weak,—though, at the evening bell,
(And night's not fallen yet) I had the nerves
Of playful youth.

Tanc.

Tanc. [*half aſide*] O! my loſt child, too late,
Too late, alas! I wiſh the deed undone.———
Reſign the cup—it is a ſight too horrible
For mortal viſion.
Sigis. Never but with life.———
Swear that no ruffian force ſhall tear it from me.
But let it thus be lock'd in my embrace,
The partner of my grave! To heaven I'll bear it
With me, the paſſport to eternal peace!"

A few Poems follow the Tragedy, the greater part of which having been publiſhed and approved in a ſeparate ſtate, do not require to be characterized by us. Theſe are, an Ode on the Death of Gray, written in 1771; the Tranſlation of the Tale of Ugolino, from Dante; the Lines addreſſed to Sir Joſhua Reynolds on his Reſignation of the Preſident's Chair; and a few ſmaller Poems. They are all worthy of the places they occupy in this moſt elegant volume.

ART. XIV. *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year* 1800. *Part I.* 4to. 238 pp. beſides an Appendix of 26 pp. Elmſly. 1800.

WE feel a particular ſatisfaction in preſenting our readers with the account of this peculiarly valuable volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. It is not only in conſequence of the quantity of materials, but likewiſe, as we underſtand it, for the purpoſe of communicating, in a more expeditious manner, the intelligence of ſeveral very remarkable diſcoveries, that the volume for the year 1800 is to conſiſt of three parts; two of which have already been publiſhed: and of theſe we ſhall proceed immediately to give as clear and conciſe an account as the nature of the ſubjects will admit.

The firſt part contains eleven papers, beſides the meteorological journal of the year 1799, which forms the Appendix.

I. *The Croonian Lecture. On the Structure and Uſes of the Membrana Tympani of the Ear.* By Everard Home, Eſq F.R.S.

"The principal object of the preſent lecture, is to communicate a diſcovery of the ſtructure of the membrana tympani; which in ſome reſpects, affords a new and very curious inſtance of the application of muſcular action, and may conduce to account for certain phænomena in the ſenſe of hearing, in a more ſatisfactory manner than has hitherto been propoſed."

The

The imperfect knowledge of the conſtruction of the membrana tympani, or drum of the ear, which anatomiſts have hitherto poſſeſſed, is owing to the ſmall ſize of that thin membrane, and to its confined ſituation, both in the human ear and in that of quadrupeds, excepting the elephant, in which it is ſo very large, that the parts of which it is compoſed may be readily diſtinguiſhed even by the naked eye.

This author, after mentioning the opportunities he had of diſſecting the heads of elephants, and eſpecially one, which had been ſent preſerved in ſpirits, obſerves, that though the eye of the elephant is unuſually ſmall in proportion to its ſize; yet the membrana tympani of this ſpecies of animals is much larger in proportion, than in any other quadrupeds, or in man.

"The membrane," ſays he, "was found of an oval form; the ſhort diameter of the oval rather more than an inch in length; the long diameter an inch and $\frac{7}{10}$ths.

"In the human ear, the membrana tympani is nearly circular; the longeſt diameter is $\frac{8}{10}$ths of an inch; the ſhorteſt $\frac{7}{10}$ths.

"As the membrane in the elephant exceeds that of the human ear in thickneſs as much as in extent, which is as the ſquares of their diameters, or in the proportion of 135 to 14, it is natural to conclude, that the muſcular fibres which are to ſtretch the one, muſt greatly exceed in ſtrength thoſe capable of producing the ſame degree of tenſion in the other.

"From this ſtatement, the muſcular ſtructure in the human membrana tympani will neceſſarily be ſo much leſs diſtinct than in the elephant, as ſcarcely to be viſible to the naked eye, and will eaſily be overlooked by the moſt attentive obſerver, who is not directed by ſome previous information to examine it under the moſt favourable circumſtances; but, when theſe are attended to, it can be perceived without the aid of glaſſes."

"If the membrana tympani of the human ear is completely expoſed on both ſides, by removing the contiguous parts, and the cuticular covering is carefully waſhed off from its external ſurface, then by placing it in a clear light, the radiated direction of its fibres may be eaſily detected. If a common magnifying glaſs is uſed, they are rendered nearly as diſtinct as thoſe of the elephant appear to the naked eye; their courſe is exactly the ſame; and they differ in nothing but in being formed upon a ſmaller ſcale.

"When viewed in a microſcope magnifying 23 times, the muſcular fibres are beautifully conſpicuous, and appear uniformly the ſame throughout the whole ſurface, there being no central tendons, as in the diaphragm; the muſcular fibres appear only to form the internal layer of the membrane, and are moſt diſtinctly ſeen when viewed on that ſide."

In the ſequel, this very acute and diligent anatomiſt ſtates a variety of obſervations relative to the particular ſtates of the above-mentioned membrane in man and other animal, both in a ſound

ſound and in a morbid ſtate. He deſcribes likewiſe the other parts which are ſubſervient to the ſenſe of hearing, and briefly expreſſes the common theory of their actions and dependencies upon each other; to which he ſubjoins ſeveral remarks, pointing out thoſe parts of the theory, which ſtill remain in want of elucidation, and explaining certain phænomena in a new manner, eſpecially in relation to the notion of the membrana tympani being of a muſcular nature. He relates ſome caſes of perſons having ſuffered a derangement of their hearing, in conſequence, as he conjectures, "of the wrong actions of the muſcles of the tympanum." Laſtly, he adds the following paragraphs.

"In the elephant, the ſmall bones, the cochlea, and ſemicircular canals, are larger than thoſe in the human ear, nearly in the ſame proportion with the increaſed ſize of the membrana tympani. In that animal, there is a very remarkable peculiarity; which is, a cellular ſtructure occupying the upper and poſterior part of the ſkull, incloſed between the two tables, communicating by a conſiderable aperture with the cavity of the tympanum, and lined by a ſimilar membrane: the cells communicate freely with one another at their lower extremities, but near the upper, forming irregular cylinders, placed in a converging direction, towards the cavity of the tympanum.

"There is no middle bony ſeptum, ſeparating the cells of the ſkull belonging to one ear from thoſe which open into the other, but a ready communication between them.

"On the anterior part of the ſkull there is alſo a ſimilar cellular ſtructure, only much ſmaller, which communicates with the noſe, but is entirely ſeparate and diſtinct from that which forms an appendage to the organ of hearing.

"That the elephant hears better than other animals, is generally aſſerted by thoſe who have had opportunities of making obſervations on the ſubject. As this opinion has been advanced by men who had no knowledge in anatomy, and had no previous theory to bias their judgment, it is deſerving of credit. The organ of hearing being now found more perfect, and formed upon a larger ſcale than in any other animal with which we are acquainted, conſiderable weight is given to this opinion."

II. *On the Method of determining, from the real Probabilities of Life, the Values of contingent Reverſions, in which Three Lives are involved in the Survivorſhip.* By William Morgan, Eſq. F. R. S.

This paper muſt be conſidered as a continuation of other papers, by the ſame author, on the ſame ſubject, which have at different times appeared in former volumes of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and as a concluſion of the whole; for, in the laſt paragraph, Mr. Morgan thus expreſſes himſelf:

" Being now poſſeſſed of correct ſolutions of all the caſes in which two, and three lives are involved in the ſurvivorſhip, we are poſſeſſed of all that is really uſeful, and therefore I feel the greater ſatisfaction in cloſing my inquiries on this ſubject. For, in regard to contingencies depending on four or more lives, the caſes are not only much too numerous and intricate to admit of a ſolution, but they occur ſo ſeldom in practice, as to render the entire inveſtigation of them, were it even poſſible, a matter of little or no importance."

Of the contents of a mathematical paper like this, it is not practicable to give our readers a better idea, than that which may be derived from a peruſal of the heads of the ſeven problems, that are contained in it, which are as follows:

" Prob. I. To determine the value of a given ſum, payable on the death of A or B, ſhould either of them be the *firſt* or *ſecond* that fails, of the three lives, A, B, and C.

" P. II. To determine the value of a given ſum, payable on the deceaſe of A or B, ſhould either of them be the *ſecond* or *third* that ſhall fail, of the three lives, A, B, and C.

" P. III. To determine the value of an *eſtate*, or of a given *ſum*, after the deceaſe of A or B, ſhould either of them be the *firſt* or *laſt* that ſhall fail, of the three lives, A, B, and C.

" P. IV. To determine the value of a given ſum, payable on the death of A, ſhould his life be the *firſt* or *ſecond* that fails, and ſhould B's life, if it fail, become extinct before the life of C.

" P. V. To determine the value of a given ſum, payable on the death of A, ſhould his life be the *ſecond* or *third* that fails, and ſhould B's life, when it fails, become extinct before the life of C.

" P. VI. To determine the value of a given ſum, payable on the death of A, ſhould his life be the *firſt* or *laſt* that ſhall fail, of the three lives; and ſhould B's life, if it fail, become extinct before the life of C.

" P. VII. To determine the value of a given ſum, payable on the death of A, B, and C, provided C ſhall die after one life in particular, (A)."

III. *Abſtract of a Regiſter of the Barometer, Thermometer, and Rain, at Lyndon, in Rutland, for the Year* 1798. By Thomas Barker, Eſq.

The particulars which are regiſtered in this Abſtract, are the greateſt, the leaſt, and the mean, height of the mercury, in the barometer; the greateſt, leaſt, and mean, heat, as indicated by the thermometer both within and out of the houſe; and the quantity of rain for each month of the year 1798.

This Abſtract, which conſiſts of one page, is followed by a few general obſervations reſpecting the productions of the ground, the peculiar quality of the ſeaſon, &c. amongſt which we find, that one day in the laſt week of December, Mr. Barker

Barker obſerved the thermometer as low as $5\frac{1}{2}$ degrees, which he does not remember to have ever before obſerved.

IV. *On the Power of penetrating into Space by Teleſcopes; with a comparative Determination of the Extent of that Power in natural Viſion, and in Teleſcopes of various Sizes and Conſtruction.* By William Herſchel, LL. D. F. R. S.

The very able author of this moſt curious paper, begins by examining the nature of luminous objects, and the method of viſion at a diſtance. He defines, and expreſſes by means of ſuitable algebraical formulas, the quantity of light which is thrown out by any luminous object; as alſo the quantity of intrinſic, of aggregate, and of abſolute, brightneſs. He likewiſe ſtates a proper general expreſſion for the appearance of a luminous object at any aſſigned diſtance.

Dr. H. obſerves that, beſides the object, the nature of the eye muſt likewiſe be examined. The various aperture of the pupil, renders our eyes more or leſs ſenſible of the very ſame object.

"But," ſays Dr. H. "it is probable, that the opening of the iris is not the only cauſe of ſeeing better after remaining long in the dark; and perhaps the tranquillity of the retina, which is not diſturbed by foreign objects of viſion, may render it fit to receive impreſſions, ſuch as otherwiſe would have been too faint to be perceived. This ſeems to be ſupported by teleſcopic viſion; for it has often happened to me, in a fine winter's evening, when, at midnight, and in the abſence of the moon, I have taken ſweeps of the heavens, of four, five, or ſix hours duration, that the ſenſibility of the eye, in conſequence of the excluſion of light from ſurrounding objects, by means of a black hood which I wear upon theſe occaſions, has been very great; and it is evident, that the opening of the iris would have been of no ſervice in theſe caſes, on account of the diameter of the optic pencil, which in the 20 feet teleſcope, at the time of ſweeping, was no more than 0,12 inch. The effect of this increaſed ſenſibility was ſuch, that if a ſtar of the 3d magnitude came towards the field of view, I found it neceſſary to withdraw the eye before its entrance, in order not to injure the delicacy of viſion, acquired by long continuance in the dark. The tranſit of large ſtars, unleſs where none of the 6th or 7th magnitude could be had, have generally been declined in my ſweeps, even with the 20 feet teleſcope. And I remember, that after a conſiderable ſweep with the 40 feet inſtrument, the appearance of Sirius announced itſelf, at a great diſtance, like the dawn of the morning, and came on by degrees, increaſing in brightneſs, till this brilliant ſtar at laſt entered the field of view of the teleſcope, with all the ſplendour of the riſing ſun, and forced me to take the eye from that beautiful ſight. Such ſtriking effects are a ſufficient proof of the great ſenſibility of the eye, acquired by keeping it from the light.

" On taking notice, in the beginning of ſweeps, of the time that paſſed, I found that the eye, coming from the light, required near 20', before it could be ſufficiently repoſed to admit a view of very delicate objects in the teleſcope; and that the obſervation of a tranſit of a ſtar of the 2nd or 3d magnitude, would diſorder the eye again, ſo as to require nearly the ſame time for the re-eſtabliſhment of its tranquillity."

In the ſequel, Dr. H. inveſtigates the various cauſes, which render a luminous object more or leſs apparent, either when viewed by the naked eye, or through a teleſcope, and proves ſatisfactorily that the power of diſcovering diſtant objects is different from the magnifying power; the former ariſing both from the ſize and illumination of the image, whereas the latter is proportionate to the ſize only. He then finds, after a very proper train of reaſoning, an expreſſion for the penetrating power of all ſorts of teleſcopes, in compariſon to that of the natural eye; according to any ſuppoſed aperture of the iris, and any proportion of light returned by reflection, or tranſmitted by refraction.

In order to determine the powers of the inſtruments which Dr. H. has uſed in his aſtronomical obſervations, he relates a ſelect ſeries of ſuch obſervations, from which we ſhall tranſcribe the few following, for the purpoſe of giving our readers a better idea of the difference between the penetrating and the magnifying powers of teleſcopes.

" In the year 1776, when I had erected a teleſcope of 20 feet focal length, of the Newtonian conſtruction, one of its effects by trial was, that when towards evening, on account of darkneſs, the natural eye could not penetrate far into ſpace, the teleſcope poſſeſſed that power ſufficiently to ſhew, by the dial of a diſtant church ſteeple, what o'clock it was, notwithſtanding the naked eye could no longer ſee the ſteeple itſelf. Here I only ſpeak of penetrating power; for, though it might require magnifying power to ſee the figures on the dial, it could require none to ſee the ſteeple.

" Soon after the diſcovery of the Georgian planet, a very celebrated obſerver of the heavens, who has added conſiderably to our number of teleſcopic comets and nebulæ, expreſſed his wiſh, in a letter to me, to know by what method I had been led to ſuſpect this object not to be a ſtar, like others of the ſame appearance. I have no doubt but that the inſtrument through which this aſtronomer generally looked out for comets, had a penetrating power much more than ſufficient to ſhew the new planet, ſince even the natural eye will reach it. But here we have an inſtance of the great difference in the effect of the two ſorts of powers of teleſcopes; for, on account of the ſmallneſs of the planet, a different ſort of power, namely, that of magnifying, was required; and, about the time of this diſcovery, I had been remarkably attentive to an improvement of this power, as I happened to be then much in want of it for my very cloſe double ſtars.

"On examining the nebulæ which had been diſcovered by many celebrated authors, and comparing my obſervations with the account of them in the *Connoiſſance des Temps* for 1783, I found that moſt of thoſe which I could not reſolve into ſtars with inſtruments of a ſmall penetrating power, were eaſily reſolved with teleſcopes of a higher power of this ſort; and that the effect was not owing to the magnifying power I uſed upon theſe occaſions, will fully appear from the obſervations; for, when the cloſeneſs of the ſtars was ſuch as to require a conſiderable degree of magnifying as well as penetrating power, it always appeared plainly, that the inſtrument which had the high penetrating power reſolved them beſt, provided it had as much of the other power as was required for the purpoſe.

"Oct. 10, 1791. I ſaw the 4th ſatellite, and the ring of Saturn, in the 40 feet ſpeculum, without an eye-glaſs.

"The magnifying power on that occaſion could not exceed 60 or 70; but the great penetrating power made full amends for the lowneſs of the former; notwithſtanding the greateſt part of it muſt have been loſt for want of a greater opening of the iris, which could not take in the whole pencil of rays, for this could not be leſs than 7 or 8 tenths of an inch."

Having thus eſtabliſhed the different nature of the above-mentioned powers of teleſcopes, Dr. H. ſhows ſome inſtances in which thoſe two powers even interfere with each other; and, laſtly, concludes his very valuable paper with the following paragraph.

"It now only remains to ſhew, how far the penetrating power, 192, of my large reflector, will really reach into ſpace. Then, ſince this number has been calculated to be in proportion to the ſtandard of natural viſion, it follows, that if we admit a ſtar of the 7th magnitude to be viſible to the unaſſiſted eye, this teleſcope will ſhow ſtars of the one thouſand three hundred and forty-ſecond magnitude.

"But, as we did not ſtop at the ſingle ſtars above-mentioned, when the penetration of the natural eye was to be aſcertained, ſo we muſt now alſo call the united luſtre of ſidereal ſyſtems to our aid in ſtretching forward into ſpace. Suppoſe, therefore, a cluſter of 5000 ſtars to be at one of thoſe immenſe diſtances to which only a 40 feet reflector can reach, and our formula will give us the means of calculating what that may be. For, putting S for the number of ſtars in the cluſter, and D for its diſtance, we have $\frac{\sqrt{x}A^2S}{a} = D$, (D=11765475948678678679) which, on computation, comes out to be above $11\frac{1}{4}$ millions of millions of millions of miles! A number, which exceeds the diſtance of the neareſt fixed ſtar, at leaſt 300000 times.

"From the above conſiderations it follows, that the range for obſerving, with a teleſcope ſuch as my 40 feet reflector, is indeed very extenſive. We have the inſide of a ſphere to examine, the radius of which is the immenſe diſtance juſt now aſſigned to be within the reach of the penetration of our inſtrument, and of which all the celeſtial objects,

jects viſible to the eye, put together, form as it were but the kernel, while all the immenſity of its thick ſhell is reſerved for the teleſcope.

" It follows, in the next place, that much time muſt be required for going through ſo extenſive a range. The method of examining the heavens, by ſweeping over ſpace, inſtead of looking merely at places that are known to contain objects, is the only one that can be uſeful for diſcoveries.

" In order therefore to calculate how long a time it muſt take to ſweep the heavens, as far as they are within the reach of my 40 feet teleſcope, charged with a magnifying power of 1000, I have had recourſe to my journals, to find how many favourable hours we may annually hope for in this climate. It is to be noticed, that the nights muſt be very clear; the moon abſent; no twilight; no hazineſs; no violent wind; and no ſudden change of temperature; then alſo, ſhort intervals for filling up broken ſweeps will occaſion delays; and, under all theſe circumſtances, it appears that a year which will afford 90, or at moſt 100 hours, is to be called very productive.

" In the equator, with my 20 feet teleſcope, I have ſwept over zones of two degrees, with a power of 157; but, an allowance of 10 minutes in polar diſtance muſt be made, for lapping the ſweeps over one another where they join.

" As the breadth of the zones may be increaſed towards the poles, the northern hemiſphere may be ſwept in about 40 zones: to theſe we muſt add 19 ſouthern zones; then 59 zones, which, on account of the ſweeps lapping over one another about 5′ of time in right aſcenſion, we muſt reckon of 25 hours each, will give 1475 hours. And allowing 100 hours per year, we find that, with the 20 feet teleſcope, the heavens may be ſwept in about 14 years and three quarters.

" Now, the time of ſweeping with different magnifying powers will be as the ſquares of the powers; and, putting p and t for the power and time in the 20 feet teleſcope, and P = 1000 for the power in the 40, we ſhall have $p^2 : t :: P^2 : \frac{tP^2}{p^2} = 59840$. Then, making the ſame allowance of 100 hours per year, it appears that it will require not leſs than 598 years, to look with the 40 feet reflector, charged with the above-mentioned power, only one ſingle moment into each part of ſpace; and, even then, ſo much of the ſouthern hemiſphere will remain unexplored, as will take up 213 years more to examine."

V. *A ſecond Appendix to the improved Solution of a Problem in phyſical Aſtronomy, inſerted in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Year* 1798, *containing ſome further Remarks, and improved Formulæ, for computing the Coefficients A and B; by which the arithmetical Work is conſiderably ſhortened and facilitated.* By the Rev. John Hellins, B. D. F. R. S. &c.

The nature of the contents of this paper will be manifeſted by its introduction, or firſt paragraph, which is as follows:

" It

"It was ſhewn, in Art. 9, of the firſt Appendix, that the common logarithm of the fraction $\frac{1+\sqrt{1-cc}}{c}$, when c is expreſſed in numbers might be taken out from Taylor's excellent tables, and converted into an hyperbolic logarithm, by means of Table xxxvii. of Dodſon's Calculator; which method of obtaining the H. L. $\frac{1+\sqrt{1-cc}}{c}$ is undoubtedly eaſier and ſhorter than the more obvious one, of firſt computing the numerical value of that fraction, and then taking out the hyperbolic logarithm correſponding to it from a table. But yet, that method of obtaining the value of a, eaſy as it is, requires, firſt, a ſearch in the table for the angle of which c is the ſine, and generally a proportion for the fractional parts of a ſecond; then, a diviſion of the degrees, minutes, and ſeconds, contained in that angle, by 2; and, thirdly, another ſearch for the logarithmic tangent of half the angle, and another proportion to find the fractional parts of a ſecond. I was therefore deſirous of finding ſome eaſier and ſhorter method of performing the whole buſineſs, without the uſe of any trigonometrical tables, in which time is required, not only in ſearching for logarithms, but alſo in making proportions for the fractional parts of a ſecond; and, after ſome conſideration, I diſcovered that which I am now to explain. This method then, together with ſome further obſervations, which I have made for facilitating and abridging the work of computing the values of A and B, will make up the contents of this paper."

VI. *Account of a Peculiarity in the Diſtribution of the Arteries ſent to the Limbs of ſlow-moving Animals; together with ſome other ſimilar Facts.* By Mr. Anthony Carliſle, Surgeon.

The *Lemur tardigradus* of Linnæus, is the animal in which Mr. Carliſle firſt obſerved a peculiar conformation and arrangement of the axillary and iliac arteries.

"Theſe veſſels," ſays he, "at their entrance into the upper and lower limbs, are ſuddenly divided into a number of equal-ſized cylinders, which occaſionally anaſtomoſe with each other. They are excluſively diſtributed on the muſcles; whilſt the arteries ſent to all the parts of the body, excepting the limbs, divide in the uſual arboreſcent form, and even thoſe arteries of the limbs which are employed upon ſubſtances not muſcular, branch off like the common blood-veſſels. I counted 23 of theſe cylinders, parallel to each other, about the middle of the upper arm; and 17 in the inguinal faſciculus."

By proſecuting the inquiry, Mr. C. found that a ſimilar conformation exiſts in other animals, of like habits and character; ſuch as the *Bradypus tridactylus*, or Great American Sloth; the *Bradypus didactylus*, and the *Lemur Loris*, which he had the opportunity of examining, and upon which he offers the following conſiderations:

"In

" In all the quadrupeds before-mentioned, the other blood-veſſels, as well as the nerves, preſented the common appearances. The ſize of the heads, and the interior capacity of the ſkulls, both in the *Bradypus tridactylus* and the *Lemur tardigradus*, ſeemed ſmaller in proportion than is uſual among animals, ſo that the quantity of brain muſt be leſs than ordinary.

" The effect of this peculiar diſpoſition of the arteries, in the limbs of theſe ſlow-moving quadrupeds, will be that of retarding the velocity of the blood. It is well known, and has been explained by various writers, that the blood moves quicker in the arteries near the heart, than in the remote branches; and alſo, that fluids move more rapidly through tubes which branch off ſuddenly from large trunks, than if they had been propelled for a conſiderable diſtance through ſmall-ſized cylinders; beſides which, the frequent communications in the cylinders of the *Bradypus tridactylus* muſt produce eddies, which will retard the progreſs of the fluid. From theſe, and a variety of other facts, which it is not neceſſary to ſpecify, it will appear, that one effect on the animal economy, connected with this arrangement of veſſels, muſt be, that of diminiſhing the velocity of the blood paſſing into the muſcles of the limbs. It may be difficult to determine, whether the ſlow movement of the blood ſent to theſe muſcles be a ſubordinate convenience to other primary cauſes of their ſlow contraction, or whether it be of itſelf the immediate and principal cauſe. The facts at preſent aſcertained relative to muſcular motion, do not authorize me to treat decidedly of the ſhare which the vaſcular ſyſtem holds in the operation of muſcular contraction. Certain it is, that a larger proportion of arteries is ſent to the muſcles of quadrupeds, than to the ordinary ſubſtances; and the extreme redneſs of theſe organs ſhows, that their capillaries are of large diameter. A greater degree of redneſs is alſo obſervable in thoſe muſcles (of the ſame animal) which are moſt frequently called into action. The habits of life among the tardigrade animals, give occaſion for the long continued contraction of ſome muſcles in their limbs: theſe creatures are repreſented clinging to the boughs of trees, and remaining thus, without locomotion, for ſeveral hours. The powers which require ſo long a time to determine the contraction of a ſeries of muſcles, are probably no leſs ſlow in reſtoring the parts to their former condition; or, if the reſtoration is to be effected by antagoniſt muſcles under the ſame circumſtances, then the flexion and extenſion of every part of the limbs will correſpond, as to time."

This paper is accompanied with two plates; the firſt of which repreſents a dried preparation of the *Lemur tardigradus*, exhibiting the appearances of the arterial ſyſtem. The ſecond plate exhibits, 1. the axilla of the *Bradypus tridactylus*, diſſected to expoſe the veſſels; 2. the brim of the pelvis and groin of the *Bradypus tridactylus*, with the veſſels expoſed; 3. the upper limb of the *Bradypus didactylus*; 4. the iliac veſſels of the *Bradypus didactylus*; 5. the upper limb of the *Lemur Loris*; and, 6, the inguinal arteries of the *Lemur Loris*.

(To be continued.)

BRITISH

BRITISH CATALOGUE.

POETRY.

ART. 15. *The First Book of Titus Lucretius Carus, on the Nature of Things; in Engliſh Verſe, with the Latin Text.* 12mo. 4s. 6d. Faulder. 1799.

There is perhaps no writer of antiquity who preſents ſo many and great difficulties to a tranſlator, as Lucretius. While ſome paſſages are of the higheſt brilliancy, and require the brighteſt poliſh of poetic language, to render them with fidelity; that part of the Poem which is much the largeſt, and compriſes the philoſophical, or too frequently, the unphiloſophical reaſoning, is ſuch as will bid defiance to the rhymed couplet of the Eſſay on Man, to give it perſpicuity and elegance, while it muſt reduce blank verſe to mere proſe.

Labouring under ſuch difficulties, it is but juſtice to this tranſlator to ſay, he has thus far performed his taſk with credit to his abilities.

Yet without being quite ſo faſtidious as ſome authors are, we muſt object to ſuch rhymes as *proclaim* and *reign*, which occur very early in the book. We alſo find *maid* and *plead*; *frame*, *theme*; *there*, *appear*; which ſeem to imply a ſyſtem of pronunciation brought from beyond St. George's Channel. Beſides the mediocrity of the verſe, the following couplet,

> And plait a glorious garland for my head,
> Such as the nine o'er poets brow ne'er ſpread,

by no means expreſſes the ſenſe of the original;

> Unde prius nulli velarint tempora Muſæ;

which obviouſly means originality: whereas *ſuch*, implies ſuperior excellence. We do not approve the ſubſtitute of *left* and *fell*, v. 1122, for *ligna* and *igneis*, as thoſe words are connected with the ſubject of the preceding paragraph. It would have been more eligible to retain them as Creech has done, and explain them in a note.

We are ſurpriſed that a man of letters, and particularly with the original before him, ſhould introduce Heraclitus thus:

> Was its prime chief *Heraclitus* the ſage.

On the whole, however, there is more to applaud than cenſure in this tranſlation, and we wiſh the author to purſue his plan; only recommending

mending to him an attention to avoid in future ſuch inaccuracies as we have pointed out, and ſome others that occur in the courſe of this firſt book.

ART. 16. *More Kotzebue! The Origin of my own Pizarro, a Farce. Minor-Roſciad, or Churchillian Epiſtle, from Dick to Jack.* 8vo. 32 pp. With a Frontiſpiece. 1s. 6d. Croſby and Co. 1799.

This attack upon Mr. Sheridan, and his Pizarro, is not of a nature to be deeply felt, as any ſpecimen from it will ſufficiently evince.

" 'Twas now, *my friend*,
Thy Dick firſt deem'd his wits had loſt their end.
My ſpirits flagg'd, my colour fled, with thought,
Our boards, next year, would moulder with dry rot.—
My ſtomach fail'd, I nothing did but ——, *Spew*
AT LENGTH MY DOCTOR SAID—" *Take Kotzebue.*"
" Doctor?—What drug is that? (I peeviſh cry'd,)
I hardly know the name—Is it allied
To *Senna*, *Poppy*, or *Mandragora?*
Will it reſtore the public favor—Hah!—
Is it *great Sibly's* ' *Vitæ Pabulum?*'
Or but ſome advertiſing Jew's, *Broad-hum?*
Is it from *Godfrey*, *Solomon*, or *Leake?*
Bold challengers of death!—*Speak, Doctor, ſpeak!*"
The Doctor—mild as *Buchan* o'er the news—
" Think not, I ſpeak of *Quack'ries fit for ſtews.*
No, Sir—the med'cine I preſcribe's divine,
Have faith—*and taſte, and prove*, HEALTH'S GOLDEN MINE."
P. 25.

Some notes are ſubjoined, but of no great force or vivacity.

ART. 17. *One Thouſand Eight Hundred; or, I wiſh you a happy new Year. Being a choice Collection of favourite Songs, on ſerious, moral, and lively Subjects. Written, and carefully reviſed, by G. Saville Carey.* 12mo. 1s. Weſt and Hughes. 1800.

A degree of reputation, ſuch as can be acquired by mimicry and burleſque writing, has been fairly achieved by this author. Of the Songs in this ſmall collection, ſome have long been known and approved, as that entitled " The Diſconſolate Sailor", beginning " When my money was gone that I gain'd in the wars"; moſt of them have ſomething of that lively turn which recommends a ballad; and, what is a commendation not always to be given to ſuch publications, all are ſuch as may be read, ſaid, or ſung, without offence to decency, or danger to morals.

DRAMATIC.

DRAMATIC.

ART. 18. *Speed the Plough. A Comedy, in Five Acts. As performed with univerſal Applauſe at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden. By Thomas Morton, Eſq. Author of a Cure for the Heart-Ache, Way to get Married, &c. &c.* 8vo. 2s. Longman and Rees. 1800.

The univerſal applauſe of a modern Engliſh theatre, unfortunately affords no reliance on the merit of the piece applauded. In the preſent Comedy, the character of Farmer Aſhfield predominates too much, but is certainly drawn with ſpirit and fidelity. Bob Handy is rendered too contemptibly abſurd, for the weight that is given to his character, in ſome reſpects; and the ſerious circumſtances of the plot are ſomewhat more than improbable, they are impoſſible. In Miſs Blandford, who falls in love with more rapidity than any heroine ancient or modern, there is a moſt unnatural mixture of childiſh ſimplicity and cultivated elegance. But what are all theſe faults, and twenty more? The groſs appetites of our theatres will greedily ſwallow them, and receive the piece containing them with univerſal applauſe. Mr. Morton is certainly not the dramatiſt who moſt groſsly violates nature, character, and probability in the comedies or farces which he produces; and it is ſomething to ſtand above the loweſt.

NOVELS.

ART. 19. *Caſtle Rackrent, a Hibernian Tale; taken from Facts, and from the Manners of the Iriſh Squires, before the Year* 1782. *The Second Edition.* 12mo. 3s. 6d. Johnſon. 1800.

This is a very pleaſant, good-humoured, and ſucceſsful repreſentation of the eccentricities of our Iriſh neighbours. The ſtyle is very happily hit off; and the parallel to his ſtory, we apprehend, has been too frequently exhibited. The character of "honeſt Thady" is remarkably comic, and well delineated; and we are not at all ſurpriſed that the publication ſhould, in ſo very ſhort a time, have paſſed through two editions.

ART. 20. *Rimualdo, or the Caſtle of Badajos, a Romance. By W. H. Ireland, Author of the Abbeſs, &c. &c. Four Volumes.* 12mo. 14s. Longman. 1800.

If there are people who can read, with complacency, ſuch ſtuff as the following—"The yellow-haired God of Day, Latona's glorious Son, juſt ſoaring from the foam-ſpangled ſurface of the briny deep, darted wide his glittering beams, ſpreading over Nature's expanded ſcene a golden light refulgent—", we can only ſay we pity their taſte. If there are ſuch readers, this ſpecimen will alſo amuſe them. "The peace-

ful lamb cropped the verdure, ſpangled with dew tranſparent, whiſe their ruſtic guardian tuned his paſtoral pipe to ſing the beauties of the village fair-one, or rehearſe ſome plaintive ballad, in memory of the pining youth who vainly ſighed his love to the ſcornful maid he adored," &c. &c. There are ſome tolerable ſpecimens of poetry interſperſed in theſe volumes, amidſt caverns, and dark woods, and banditti, and all that ſort of things, which it is now thought indiſpenſable to be introduced in every book of this deſcription.

ART. 21. *Andrew Stuart, or the Northern Wanderer. A Novel. In Four Volumes. By Mary Ann Hanway.* 12mo. 18s. 1346 pp. Lane. 1800.

It is always painful to us when we cannot give to works, apparently well intended, the praiſe of ſkilful execution. A well-written Novel, if directed to honeſt purpoſes (which ſeems to be the caſe with that now before us) is, in our opinion, far from being the leaſt uſeful ſpecies of compoſition. "It teaches," as Dr. Johnſon has admirably ſaid, "the paſſions to move at the command of virtue." But this requires qualifications in the writer, which Mrs. H. does not ſeem yet to have attained. The Novel of *Andrew Stuart* is by no means barren of incidents; yet moſt of them are highly improbable, and ſome quite impoſſible to have happened. In like manner the characters are ſufficiently varied; but many of them are extravagantly caricatured, and quite out of nature. There is alſo a tedious minuteneſs, in the deſcription of events and characters of little conſequence, which renders the narration much leſs intereſting than it might otherwiſe have been. But the greateſt fault in this Novel is its inflated and affected language; which diſguſted us in almoſt every page. If Mrs. H. ſhould continue to cultivate this ſpecies of compoſition, we recommend her to ſtudy attentively (as her beſt model) the ſimple and unaffected, yet forcible and elegant, ſtyle of Mrs. Inchbald.

MEDICINE.

ART. 22. *Obſervations on the Diſeaſes of Seamen. By Gilbert Blane, M. D. F. R. S. S. London and Edin. Phyſician Extraordinary to the Prince and Princeſs of Wales, Phyſician to the Duke of Clarence, and One of the Commiſſioners of the Sick and Wounded Seamen. Third Edition.* 8vo. 626 pp. 8s. Murray and Highley. 1799.

This valuable work has been ſo long before the public, and the merit of it is ſo well known and acknowledged, that nothing we can ſay can add to its celebrity, or to that of the ingenious author. It will be only neceſſary therefore to obſerve, that, in publiſhing this third edition, the author has not only reviſed and corrected the whole work, and made ſuch improvements, as long meditation on the ſubject, and further experience, have ſuggeſted; but the reader will find two entire new articles added. The one is a chapter on Ulcers. In the former edition, the author had given it as his opinion, that they were frequently

quently contagious; he now gives the moſt convincing proofs that they are ſo; and lays down the lateſt and moſt approved plans of treatment. The other new article is, a chapter on Caſualties. Dr. Trotter, we ſhould obſerve, in his ſecond volume of his Medicina Nautica, lately publiſhed, has given a very intereſting and judicious account of the malignant contagious ulcer here deſcribed.

ART. 23. *A Treatiſe on the Bath Waters. By George Smith Gibbes, M.D. late Fellow of Magdalen College Oxford, Fellow of the Royal Society, One of the Phyſicians to the Bath Hoſpital, &c.* 12mo. 71 pp. 3s. Robinſons. 1800.

The ſubſtance of the obſervations contained in this treatiſe, were firſt publiſhed, the author informs us, in Mr. Nicholſon's Philoſophical Journal. He has ſince repeated the experiments there deſcribed, with teſts of his own preparing, and with others made by Mr. Hume, chemiſt, in Long Acre. The preſent volume contains only the analyſis of the waters; in a ſecond part, to be ſhortly publiſhed, he promiſes to give an account of their medicinal properties.

The author firſt inquires into the origin of the heat of the waters. This, he thinks, they derive from ſubterraneous fire; "that, at ſome great depth in the earth, they are of a very high temperature; but that, in coming up to the ſurface, their temperature is lowered to the degree they are found to poſſeſs." This, however, he acknowledges to be only a probable conjecture; as, from a communication from Lord Gardenſtone, it appears that water ſometimes acquires a conſiderable temperature, at no great diſtance from the ſurface of the earth.

The quantity of water yielded by the ſprings at Bath, amounts to upwards of two thouſand hogſheads per day. When viewed in a ſmall quantity, the water is clear and tranſparent, but when beheld in the bath, it appears of a ſea-green colour. The ſmell is not very agreeable; but, when freſh, it has a ſoft and milky taſte. Its ſpecific gravity, compared with the Avon, is as 1,0018 to 1,0008.

Speaking of the ſubſtances held in ſolution in the Bath waters, the author obſerves, as an extraordinary circumſtance, that the iron contained in them is nearly in a metallic ſtate, and is attracted by the magnet. Dr. Fothergill, as well as ſeveral other perſons, have aſſured him they had aſcertained this fact, by experiments on ſand, which had been recently taken from the reſervoir. About one grain and a half of ſilicious earth was found to be contained in every pound of the water; ſo that, in the courſe of a year, the Bath waters bring up one hundred thouſand pounds weight of ſilex.

It was not diſcovered until lately, that ſilicious earth was ſoluble in water, and it is now known only to be ſo, in a degree of heat much beyond that of boiling water. Its preſence therefore in the Bath waters is a proof, he thinks, that they are expoſed to a powerful degree of heat in the bowels of the earth. "Thus at Geyſer, in Iceland, there ſprings up a hot water, which upon cooling depoſits ſilicious earth, and of this very matter has formed for itſelf a crater, in which columns of water, of a ſtupendous bulk, after they have been thrown to the height of ninety feet and upwards, fall, and are again received.

The

The heat of the water, during the exploſion, that is, while aſcending, cannot indeed be meaſured; but, after it has fallen again, it raiſes the thermometer above 100°; which evidently ſhows, that the heat in the bowels of the earth muſt be vaſtly more intenſe." We ſhall not follow the author through a variety of ingenious and well-conceived experiments, to detect the different ingredients contained in the waters, but conclude with laying before our readers the reſult of his enquiry.

"According to my experiments," he ſays, "I find the temperature of the King's Bath 114°; in the Hot Bath, it is a little above that of the King's Bath; and, in the Croſs Bath, about 96°.

"In the water, carbonic acid gas, and azotic gas, in very ſmall quantities. The carbonic acid ſuperſaturates the carbonate of lime, which is evolved by boiling. The following aeriform fluids eſcape from the ſprings through the water, and appear in bubbles on the ſurface.

a. azotic gas - -	80
b. carbonic acid gas	15
c. oxygen gas - -	05

"Iron, in a ſtate of extreme diviſion, the quantity, from its apparent volatility, not to be eſtimated.

"Sulphate of lime, or ſelenite, in the proportion of 40 to the ſolid reſiduum.

"Superſaturated carbonate of lime, 20.

"Silex, 15.

"Alum, or ſulphate of alumine, 05.

"Common ſalt, and ſulphate of ſoda, 20.

"The ſolid matter forms about a 660th part of theſe waters.

"The ſand which is thrown up by theſe ſprings is compoſed of ſilex, ſelenite, carbonate of lime, ſome ſulphur, and ſome particles of iron, which have been found to be attracted by the magnet." P. 70.

From the attention the author appears to have paid to the ſubject, the public may expect ſome valuable information in the ſecond Part, which is to contain accounts of the application of the waters in the cure of diſeaſes.

ART. 24. *A Treatiſe on Opthalmy, and thoſe Diſeaſes which are induced by Inflammation of the Eyes; with new Methods of Cure. By Edward Moore Noble, Surgeon,* 8vo. 144 pp. 3s. Robinſons. 1800.

This author having made the diſeaſes of the eye his particular ſtudy, and having had a larger portion of practice in thoſe diſeaſes than ordinarily falls to the ſhare of general practitioners in ſurgery, is induced to lay before the public the reſult of his experience. "It is not however," he ſays, "on that account ſolely, that he has ventured to appear before the public. The art of curing diſeaſes has of late years made rapid ſtrides towards arriving at the acmè of perfection, beyond which it is not in the power of man to advance it. The light which has been let in upon us by the doctrines of that great genius, Dr. John Brown, and ſo ably ſeconded by a Darwin and a Beddoes, has laid the foundation of a new era in the annals of medicine, and has opened new views to the practitioner in the theory and treatment of diſeaſes."

Pref.

Pref. p. vi. So ſays the author: but as he defers giving the mode of treating diſeaſes of the eye, by which alone we ſhall be enabled to judge how much the new light has improved the practice in theſe caſes, until the publication of the ſecond part of his work, we ſhall defer our opinion of its value, until we alſo ſhall be illuminated. Only obſerving, that we ſee nothing to raiſe our expectation very high, from what the author has here produced.

ART. 25. *New Inventions, and new Directions, productive of Happineſs to the ruptured; with ſome Military and Parochial Conſiderations on Ruptures. By a private Gentleman.* 8vo. 31 pp. 1s. 6d. Hurſt. 1800.

The author was an officer in the army, which ſituation he was obliged to leave on account of a rupture in his groin, with which he continued to be tormented upwards of twenty years; the rupture from time to time deſcending, notwithſtanding his conſtantly wearing truſſes of the beſt conſtruction that were known. After a variety of trials, he has at length diſcovered a form of a truſs, he ſays, and mode of applying it, which he thinks will in all caſes prevent the deſcent of the bowel and omentum, ſo as to enable the wearer to uſe nearly as much exerciſe as if not afflicted with the complaint. As the author appears to have written this little tract ſolely for the benefit of the afflicted, that intention would be furthered by his leaving a truſs with each of his publiſhers, directing them to allow any perſons requiring it, to ſee and take patterns from them, from which more accurate information of their form and ſtructure might be obtained, than from the deſcription and engraving he has given.

ART. 26. *Obſervations on the Hiſtory and Cauſe of Aſthma, and a Review of a Practical Enquiry on diſordered Reſpiration; in a Letter to Robert Bree, M. D. the Author of that Work. By George Lipſcomb, Surgeon at Birmingham.* 8vo. 106 pp. 3s. Johnſon.

In his Preface, this author complains heavily of a combination of perſons or circumſtances, which has occaſioned him much uneaſineſs, and obliged him, as he ſeems to ſay, to quit his profeſſion; hence leiſure has been afforded him to examine Dr. Bree's book on Aſthma, which he criticizes with a conſiderable degree of acuteneſs, and, we will add, of aſperity too; although he poſitively diſclaims bearing any ill will to the author, or even knowing him, he ſays, either as a gentleman or as a phyſician. The points however on which he diſagrees with Dr. Bree, are principally ſpeculative, and relate rather to the ſuppoſed cauſe, than to the mode of treating Aſthma; and as it will never be demonſtrably proved, whether the aſthmatic paroxyſm is occaſioned by the mere weight or bulk of the ſerum effuſed into the cellular termination of the bronchial veſſels, as Dr. Bree ſeems to think; or by the acrid, or rather acid, quality of the aforeſaid ſerum, as Mr. L. believes, the public will not think itſelf much intereſted in the diſpute; we ſhall therefore diſmiſs this article, earneſtly hoping, for the ſake of Dr. Bree,

Bree, as well as the author, that the cauſe of his preſent chagrin may ceaſe, although we much doubt whether the production before us will at all contribute to that deſirable end.

DIVINITY.

ART. 27. *A Sermon, preached before the Honourable Houſe of Commons, at the Church of St. John the Evangeliſt, Weſtminſter, on Wedneſday, March* 12, 1800, *being the Day appointed by his Majeſty's Royal Proclamation, to be obſerved as a Day of ſolemn Faſting and Humiliation. By the Rev. Arthur Onſlow, D. D. Dean of Worceſter.* 4to. 23 pp. 1s. Rivingtons. 1800.

From the prayer of Solomon at the Dedication of the Temple, Dr. O. has ſelected thoſe words which implore the aid of the Lord, when the people ſhall go out to war, "by the way that he ſhall ſend them." Theſe words are applied with judgment to the circumſtances of this nation in the preſent war, and the remainder of the diſcourſe is taken up in urging the correction of all thoſe ſins, which may be expected to render our heavenly father unpropitious to our endeavours.

A ſenſible and temperate diſcourſe, well ſuited to the occaſion on which it was pronounced.

ART. 28. *A Catechiſm, in which the principal Teſtimonies, in Proof of the divine Authority of Chriſtianity, are briefly conſidered.* 12mo. 36 pp. Hanwell, &c. Oxford; Rivingtons, London. 1800.

Catechiſms, in general, as this author rightly obſerves, embrace only the *doctrines* and *precepts* of Scripture; but every conſiderate reader will doubtleſs agree with him in opinion, that if the *evidences* of religion can be made familiar in that eaſy form, great advantage may be derived from thus inculcating them into young minds. That the plan is very practicable, is fully ſhown in this clear and uſeful tract; which we cannot more effectually recommend than by mentioning, that it comes undoubtedly from the pen of Mr. Gray, the Author of the Key to the Old Teſtament, which has ſo long been ſtamped with the ſtrongeſt marks of public approbation. The preſent manual ought, we think, to be adopted by every inſtructor of youth.

ART. 29. *Practical Obſervations on the Revelation of St. John, written in the Year* 1775, *by the late Mrs. Bowdler.* 12mo. 190 pp. 5s. Crutwell, Bath; Hatchard, London. 1800.

"The whole of the preſent publication," ſays the Preface, "was written in the year 1775; and a conſiderable part of it was printed in 1787, but without the name of the author. That edition being now out of print, it is believed that a more perfect impreſſion will be acceptable to many friends of the writer, who expreſſed their approbation of the ſmaller work; and it is hoped that the practical inſtruction which it contains, may be read with pleaſure and advantage by many perſons who

who have not leiſure or inclination to examine the prophetical meaning of the Apocalypſe." To this ſtatement we ſhall only ſubjoin, that many ſuch readers will doubtleſs be found; and that whoever takes up the book with a ſerious mind, will be edified by the good ſenſe, piety, and modeſty of the writer.

ART. 30. *On the prevalent and encreaſing Neglect of the Holy Communion. A Sermon. To which is added an Appendix, containing an Account of the Number of Communicants, at the Quarterly Sacraments, in the Pariſh Church of Sheffield, for the laſt Twenty Years. By George Smith, M. A. Curate of the ſaid Church, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge.* 8vo. 27 pp. 6d. Gales, Sheffield; Matthews, London. 1800.

This diſcourſe is "intended as a ſolemn and ſeaſonable admonition to the friends of the eſtabliſhed religion, to "hold faſt the profeſſion of their faith," and to make an open avowal of their attachment to the Church of England, in theſe times of ſchiſm and infidelity, by a more frequent attendance on its principal ordinance." P. 2. The intention is good, and the admonition ſeaſonable, though it does not ſufficiently pervade the Sermon. The author arrives nearly at the 12th page, before he recollects "the purport of his diſcourſe," to exhort his hearers not to withdraw themſelves from this divine ordinance. The following remonſtrance is very deſerving of attention: "You follow Chriſt, ſo far as to attend occaſionally, perhaps pretty regularly, on the ordinary ſervice of his church; but you will not follow him to his holy table! you will liſten with patience, perhaps with pleaſure, to the ordinary topics of his inſtruction, the duties of Chriſtian morality, &c. —but if we ſpeak to you of "the myſteries of the kingdom of heaven," the fall of man, and his redemption by the atonement of Chriſt; the renewal of his nature by the ſpirit of God, and the continual ſupport of his ſpiritual life, by an union with him who "came down from heaven," and who is "the true bread of life;"—and if we invite you, not only to believe theſe peculiar and fundamental doctrines of Chriſtianity, but alſo to come, and to be "partakers of his holy myſteries which he hath inſtituted and ordained," not only "for the continual remembrance of his death," but as the appointed "means of grace," and as "pledges of his love, to our great and endleſs comfort,"—how many of you are then offended, go back, and will not walk with us, in this holy communion." P. 14. The text is ſtriking in its *application*, "Will ye alſo go away?" But in general we wiſh texts of Scripture to be diſcourſed upon in their original and proper ſenſe. The Appendix does not ſeem to warrant the apprehenſion, that the number of communicants at the pariſh church is "rapidly declining." P. 15. The opening of St. James's Church, and the ſeparation of the Methodiſts, ſince the death of Mr. Weſley, appear (to thoſe at leaſt who do not know Sheffield) likely to account for the diminiſhed number of communicants.

ART.

ART. 31. *A Sermon, delivered in the Pariſh Church of Wimbledon, in the County of Surrey, before the Wimbledon Gorps of Volunteer Cavalry and Infantry, on Sunday, September* 28, 1800; *to which is added, an Appendix, containing the Nature of the Engagements which the Members of Volunteer Corps pledge themſelves to at the Time of their Aſſociation. By S. Hodſon, M. B. Rector of Thrapſton in Northamptonſhire.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Hatchard. 1800.

This is a very ſpirited and impreſſive diſcourſe, in which the writer ſeems to have omitted no argument of importance to his ſubject. The Appendix is not the leaſt intereſting part of the performance. We noticed a grammatical inaccuracy in the Preface, viz. "Principles which every day more and more *convince* me—"; but this, we preſume to be an accidental overſight.

ART. 32. *Thoughts on the Peculiarity of the preſent War. A Sermon, delivered at Caſtle-Green Chapel, in the City of Briſtol, March* 12, 1800, *being the Day appointed by his Majeſty for a General Faſt. By the Rev. John Hey.* 8vo. 1s. 6d. Matthews. 1800.

The preacher repreſents, in ſtrong terms, that, in the preſent war, the hand of the Almighty is more immediately viſible, and that peace is only to be expected when French Infidelity ſhall have received its deſerved puniſhment. In his progreſs, he is warmed into enthuſiaſm, and uſes language which will not be acceptable to every ear; he concludes with reciting the more particular vices of this country, and inviting his hearers to repentance, as the only means of ſalvation.

ART. 33. *Lectures on the Nature and End of the Sacred Office, and on the Dignity, Duty, Qualifications, and Character of the Sacred Order. By John Smith, D. D. One of the Miniſters of Campbelton.* 8vo. 338 pp. 5s. Mundel, Glaſgow; Vernor and Hood, London. 1798.

It appears by the author's Preface, that the plan of theſe Lectures was laid about fifteen years ago, when he was appointed to preach before the Annual Meeting of the Synod of Argyll; at which time he found, on examination, that a book of this kind, which ſhould treat regularly and diſtinctly on the nature and end of the ſacred office, was wholly wanting. The author has laboured with diligence and ſucceſs to ſupply this defect; and, though the meritorious work of Dr. Gerard, on the ſame ſubject, has ſince appeared, his book may be recommended to the general attention of Chriſtian Miniſters. It is written with an earneſt ſpirit of piety, abounds with the examples of primitive times, and with directions proceeding from a ſound mind, and an active conſcience. Dr. S. ſometimes enlivens his precepts by a tale; and, at p. 143, is one, told in rather a poetical ſtyle.

ART.

ART. 34. *The Duty of not running in Debt; conſidered in a Diſcourſe, preached before the Univerſity of Cambridge, January*, 1800. *By George Whitmore, B. D. Fellow and late Tutor of St. John's College.* 8vo. 19 pp. 1s. 6d. Rivingtons, &c. 1800.

The propriety of an admonition to young men at an Univerſity, on the ſubject of incurring debts, every tutor muſt know, and every parent will acknowledge. It does not, however, appear to us that Mr. Whitmore has treated this topic with much originality of thought, or any peculiar felicities of expreſſion. All the commendation due to excellent intention, he certainly deſerves; but whether that will ſuffice to take off an edition of the Sermons is a problem which experience muſt reſolve.

ART. 35. *Caution againſt the Philoſophy of the Times. A Sermon, preached before the Synod of Glenelg, July* 17, 1799. *By John Macleod, D. D. Miniſter of the Goſpel in Harris. Publiſhed by Deſire of the Synod.* 8vo. 40 pp. 1s. Brown, Aberdeen; Creech, Edinburgh; Rivingtons, London. 1799.

The exordium of this diſcourſe, on Coloſſ. ii, 8, aſſerts the cloſe connection between philoſophy and theology; laments the jealouſies and rivalſhip which have ſprung up betwixt them; maintains the uſe and neceſſity of reaſon in judging of matters of faith; that "true religion is true philoſophy; and ſound philoſophy, as far as its doctrines extend, is ſound religion." P. 4. The words of the text are affirmed to have, "in the original, a peculiarity which appears to render the caution they inculcate, very emphatical;—"take heed leſt any *make a prey of* you through philoſophy and vain deceit," or more freely, and according to the Hebraiſtic idiom, "through the vain deceit or ſilly deceptions of a ſpurious philoſophy." P. 5. The ſubject matter is diſpoſed under two general heads: 1ſt, "the fallacy of the principles in vogue with ſome modern philoſophers and their diſciples. And, 2ndly, the pernicious effects of ſuch principles on the human mind, and on human ſociety." P. 6. Under the firſt head, we find a juſt exhibition of the wickedneſs and folly of that philoſophy, which has filled the world with crimes and miſery. Warnings like the following have been frequently held forth, and can ſcarcely be too often repeated: "Notwithſtanding the ſalutary precautions of our legiſlature, and the vigorous exertions of adminiſtration, there is too much cauſe to apprehend, that even now, the emiſſaries of the Jacobin ſect (for this is the name aſſumed by the new political ſophiſts) are ſecretly buſy among us, miſleading the ignorant, deceiving the ſimple, buoying up the paſſions of diſappointed politicians, exciting the diſcontented to ſedition, and infecting unwary youth with the poiſon of their pernicious dogmas; which, being directly congenial with every corrupt principle in human nature, readily take hold of the untutored and polluted mind." P. 6. At pp. 16, &c. the preacher, with great force, ſets forth the criterion for diſtinguiſhing a true revelation from that which is either ſpurious or corrupt. The ſecond head of diſcourſe is treated more briefly, and in a leſs ſtriking, but in a ſatisfactory manner.

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The inferences are, 1ſt, that wiſe and good men, of every nation and religious perſuation, ſhould unite in vindicating the cauſe of true philoſophy, and in ſupporting the common intereſt of all religion. That "the kings of the earth have at laſt ſeen their true intereſt, in forming a powerful phalanx to oppoſe to the progreſs of this deſtructive ſyſtem" (p. 31) is an affirmation not perfectly correct at the time it was made, and ſubſequent events have very much failed to juſtify it. 2ndly. That *Chriſtians* of all denominations are called upon, in a peculiar manner, to unite with ardour in the common cauſe of religion. 3dly. That all guardians of public order, and all inſtructors of mankind, are ſtrongly urged to zealous aſſiduity in their ſeveral ſtations. This very ſeaſonable and uſeful Sermon is concluded by a quotation, enforcing fidelity and diligence in the paſtoral office, from a poſthumous work of Dr. Gerard, *the Paſtoral Care**; which is ſtrongly recommended to every miniſter, and every candidate for the miniſtry; and a juſt tribute is paid to the piety, learning, and amiable character of the author.

ART. 36. *Obſervations on the Seventh Form of Roman Government, in a Letter to the Reverend Henry Kett, B. D. Author of Hiſtory the Interpreter of Prophecy.* 8vo. 55 pp. 1s. Butterworth. 1800.

In this well-written and well-argued tract, the opinion is combated which makes the *Gothic Kings and Exarchs of Ravenna* the ſeventh form of Roman Government. It is ſo ſucceſsfully combated, that we think the arguments urged againſt it unanſwerable; and we are told, that the able writer on Prophecy, to whom this Letter is addreſſed, has, in conſequence of it, withdrawn his firſt opinion, and, in the third edition of his work, has adopted the interpretation of his correſpondent. To our apprehenſion, this has been done rather too haſtily†, for though an error has been removed, by diſpoſſeſſing the Exarchs of Ravenna from this ſeventh place, the truth does not ſeem to have been ſubſtituted for it. The writer of this Letter conſiders the Pope, from the time that he obtained the title of Univerſal Biſhop (about A. D. 607) as the ſeventh head of the beaſt; and as becoming the eighth, or Antichriſt, when he aſſumed the right of depoſing kings, and other enormous powers; which he places about the middle of the eighth century. But on this ſtatement we ſhould aſk, what reference has the *univerſal Biſhopric* to the power of Rome, as a form of its Government? We are much more inclined to follow the ſteps of the great Sir Iſaac

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* In our Review, vol. xvi, p. 172, we noticed this work with much reſpect; and if our critical career had begun ſo far back as the year 1780, we ſhould have commended very warmly two volumes of Sermons by Dr. Gerard, which we have read with great ſatisfaction.

† If actually done, for we have not ourſelves conſulted the 3d edition for it.

Newton,

Newton, who makes the *Exarchate of Ravenna*, the *Kingdom of the Lombards*, and the *Dutchy of Rome* the three kings or powers out of the ten, ſubdued by him, who aroſe after them (Dan. vii, 24). In conſequence of which (as if to mark the connection with the prophecy) the Pope aſſumed three keys, and a triple crown. From the time then when he obtained the third of theſe Dominions, that over *Rome itſelf* (which was given by Charlemagne) he became properly the ſeventh head or form of *Roman Government*, which was to continue "a ſhort ſpace," (Rev. xvii. 11.) being ſucceeded quickly by the *eighth*, which is the ſame Pope, in all the plenitude of his antichriſtian power. This interpretation will be found, we conceive, on due examination, the moſt ſound, and moſt truly coincident, with the circumſtances of prophecy and hiſtory.

This ſenſible and pious author, a Layman, as he ſigns himſelf, ſeems by his extraordinary praiſes of Archibald Bower (at p. 20) never to have heard of the complete detection of that man, by the preſent Biſhop of Saliſbury; or to have ſome private reaſon, which he does not aſſign, for thinking it not deciſive againſt his character for ſincerity. We muſt alſo object to him the Gallic word *iſolated* (p. 39). A remarkable error of the preſs ſhould be corrected in p. 45, l. 2, where *Charlemagne* is printed for *Conſtantine*, which the hiſtory and the context ſtrongly demand.

POLITICS.

ART. 37. *Obſervations on the Commercial Principles of the projected Union; or a free Examination of the Sixth Reſolution, being the only one that touches upon Commerce, and carrying a direct Commiſſion to appropriate Ireland, and for ever, as a conſuming Colony to the Britiſh Manufacturer.* 8vo. 66 pp. 2s. Pitkeathly. 1800.

So numerous have been the publications on the Union with Ireland, that, although we beſtowed on them a conſiderable ſhare of our time and attention, we have not been able to examine all before the meaſure in queſtion was completed. Thoſe which remain cannot therefore occupy ſo large a ſpace as might otherwiſe have been aſſigned to them.

The object of the tract now before us, is chiefly what is deſcribed in the title-page; but, as an introduction to his argument, the author begins by calling in queſtion both the liberality of Great Britain, in the various extenſions given to the trade of Ireland, and alſo the ſuppoſed advantages ariſing from ſuch extenſions. So far as we can collect the drift of his arguments (obſcured as they are, by a cloud of abuſive language and miſerable jeſts, on the conduct of Great Britain) the writer means to aſſert, that Ireland having then but few manufactures, the opening of its ports to foreign trade was uſeleſs. But may it not be aſked, in return, whether a better encouragement can be given to improvement in manufactures, than by giving to thoſe manufactures a general

general and eaſy vent? He next objects to the equalizing duties on the importation of colonial produce, and ſtates, that tobacco and ſugar become thereby dearer to the Iriſh conſumer than before, when they were imported ſolely through Great Britain; but he ſeems to think it no anſwer, that this equalization was neceſſary to prevent ſmuggling, and that the increaſed prices, ariſing from duties paid by the Britiſh conſumers, can but increaſe the expence to Ireland in a proportionate degree to that of Britain. This increaſe of expence may, although the *kingdom* be richer, fall equally heavy on individual conſumers in both countries. In this ſpirit, his preliminary remarks are written. The Sixth Reſolution on the Union is diſcuſſed in the ſame *candid* manner. The author ridicules the firſt part, which gives the Iriſh the ſame privileges, in Britiſh ports, and as to foreign powers, with the ſubjects of Great Britain. This, he intimates, they already enjoyed. But admitting that they enjoyed them in *fact* (although, if we miſtake not, it is not long ſince doubts were raiſed on this ſubject by the Portugueze government) yet, in laying down the principles of ſo ſolemn a treaty, where could be the impropriety of ſtating, that this important, though not wholly new advantage, would be ſolemnly and permanently ſecured? The ſecond clauſe, he admits, is ſeemingly favourable to Ireland; and, to our apprehenſion, he fails in proving that it is really not ſo. To ſay the leaſt, it converts an implied and precarious indulgence to the linen trade, into an expreſs national pledge for its freedom and encouragement. The third clauſe, on the eſtabliſhment of equal duties, conſtitutes, the author tells us, "*a reciprocity with a Devil to it.*" What a reciprocity may be, with ſuch an agreeable appendage, we cannot pretend to decide. But this writer, ever fertile in compariſons, aſſimilates this conduct to that of a "*Blackleg*, offering to run the Crack horſe of Newmarket, *aged*, the four mile courſe, againſt the *Iriſh Filly two years old*, never in training, and at 12 ſtone. Elegant as this compariſon is, we cannot help thinking that it has one *ſmall* defect, namely, that of being wholly inapplicable to the point at iſſue. Ireland may not, at the very firſt moment, be able to avail herſelf in a great degree of the ſtipulated advantage; but to ſuppoſe a nation, whoſe trade and manufactures are ſo much upon the increaſe, muſt ever, and in every article, be overpowered by the ſuperior ſkill and capital of the ſiſter kingdom, is to conclude that the *aged horſe* muſt neceſſarily be an overmatch for the *Filly*, not only at firſt, but during every year of their future lives.

In lieu of the plan detailed in the Sixth Reſolution, the writer propoſes a ſyſtem of protecting duties for fifteen years; the objection to which he ſtates, and does not, in our opinion, ſufficiently obviate. At all events, it ſhould ſeem, in that period the increaſing induſtry, ſkill, and capital of Ireland, will (even according to this writer) have time to operate, and produce beneficial effects. We have not ſpace ſufficient to diſcuſs all the reſt of the author's arguments; and, indeed, as affecting the Union, they are now become uſeleſs. On the general policy of the commercial part of the meaſure, we would refer the reader to the able ſpeeches of Mr. Douglas and Lord Auckland. The writer before us, though not wanting in knowledge, ſeems to us to

take a very partial and limited view of the queſtion. His language is, as indeed he himſelf admits, coarſe; and his general manner diſguſting.

ART. 38. *France after the Revolution of Bonaparte, on the 8th of November, 1799. Haſtily tranſlated from a French Pamphlet, intitled "Les Adieux à Bonaparte."* 8vo. 56 pp. 2s. Wright. 1800.

This tranſlation, though ſaid to have been haſtily executed, is certainly performed with ſpirit; and the original has alſo been reprinted here, for the uſe of thoſe who are competent to the peruſal. It appears to be the chief object of the author, to ſhow that popular as the uſurpation of Bonaparte may have appeared on the outſet, it could not, in the nature of things, become firmly eſtabliſhed; that it promiſed not either external or internal peace; and that the conduct moſt adviſable, even for Bonaparte himſelf, is to reſtore the French monarchy. The reader ſhould be told, that this tract was publiſhed early in the year 1800, and conſequently that the picture here drawn, of the flouriſhing ſtate of the powers allied againſt France, is unfortunately not applicable to the preſent ſituation of affairs. Almoſt every occurrence ſince that period has favoured the Uſurper's views, and tended to prolong his dominion. Yet many of this writer's ſpeculations ſtill appear juſt, and his conjectures probable. He ſhows clearly, we think, that Bonaparte could not, when he aſſumed the reigns of government, have intended the reſtoration of royalty, ſtill leſs the eſtabliſhment of a free republic; but that, although he is far from having any deſign of reſtoring the monarchy, the opinions of men incline, and every circumſtance tends, to that deſirable event. Though the activity and good fortune of the Conſul have hitherto baffled the ſpeculations of this writer, they are apparently ſo well-warranted by the circumſtances of the laſt revolution in France, and founded on ſo juſt an inſight into human nature, that we are of opinion that the ultimate iſſue of the revolution will yet confirm them. We therefore recommend this tract, as one of the moſt intereſting which the late uſurpation of Bonaparte has produced.

ART. 39. *The Catholic Queſtion conſidered: in a Letter addreſſed to the Editor of the Anti-Jacobin Review and Magazine.* 8vo. 52 pp. 1s. Booker. 1800.

In an Advertiſement prefixed to this tract, we are told it was originally written for inſertion in the Anti-Jacobin Magazine and Review; but having been conſiderably extended ſince, is now ſubmitted to the public in the form of a pamphlet. It was occaſioned by the obſervations that appeared in that Review, on the pamphlet intitled "Legal Arguments, &c. on the Excluſion of the Roman Catholic Nobility and Gentry in both Kingdoms from Parliament." We have already given our opinion (ſo far as the ſubject required) on the arguments contained in that work*. The writer now before us (who pro-

* Brit. Crit. vol. xv, p. 202.

bably

bably is the ſame perſon) labours with equal zeal for the removal of ſuch political diſabilities as ſtill attach to the Iriſh Catholics; but he adds no very ſtriking argument to thoſe already advanced. There is indeed much declamation againſt the laws of Ireland on this ſubject, as they formerly ſtood; but the hardſhip or the impolicy of thoſe laws affects not, we conceive, the queſtion at iſſue, which is, whether the oath of ſupremacy (which, it is admitted, no conſcientious Roman Catholic can take) ſhould be aboliſhed? And, whether it would be conſiſtent with the ſafety of the eſtabliſhed church to inveſt thoſe who adhere to Popery, its ancient and determined enemy, with political power? We have ſerious doubts whether this could have been done without great (if not immediate) hazard, while Ireland remained a ſeparate kingdom. The union with Great Britain changes the ſtate of the queſtion; which will no doubt be impartially conſidered, and juſtly decided by the imperial legiſlature. To that tribunal we ſhall leave it; obſerving only, on the tract before us, that it diſplays (in our opinion) more zeal than ability, and that the few remaining grievances of the Iriſh Catholics cannot be very oppreſſive, ſince their advocates dwell ſo much on thoſe which have long ſince been removed.

ART. 40. *Obſervations on the Danger of a premature Peace. By Alexander Annſley. Second Edition.* 8vo. 39 pp. 1s. Murray and Highley. 1800.

The object of this little tract is, to ſhow "the indiſpenſable neceſſity of continuing the preſent arduous conflict, until we have rendered our implacable foe leſs formidable." Although the author does not profeſs to enter on a diſcuſſion, whether the war was juſtly or unjuſtly commenced, yet he ſtrongly intimates his opinion, that it was, on our part, unavoidable, and eſſential to our preſervation. In order to prove the neceſſity of continuing the war until we have reduced our foe to a ſtate leſs formidable, he takes a view of the preſent ſtate of France, and what ſhe is likely to become, "ſhould we ſuffer ourſelves to be frightened into a peace at this criſis." On this topic his obſervations are ſtriking, and in general juſt, particularly where he obviates the apprehenſions of a northern confederacy; and infers, with great appearance of reaſon, that "there is leſs danger in continuing the war, even ſingly, than would accrue from a haſty peace." This is a point upon which we ſhall not venture to hazard a deciſive opinion; we can however ſincerely commend the public ſpirit and zeal of this writer, whoſe work is well calculated to keep alive the courage of his countrymen, and induce them cheerfully to meet thoſe difficulties which they may ſtill have to encounter.

ART. 41. *Thoughts on the Propriety of preventing Marriages founded on Adultery.* 8vo. 27 pp. 1s. Rivingtons. 1800.

The rapid increaſe of parliamentary divorces, within theſe few years, has given ſerious cauſe of alarm to all reflecting perſons who feel

feel a due concern for religion and morality. Our readers need not be told that a Bill for the diſcouragement of Adultery, by preventing the intermarriage of the offending parties, and alſo by inflicting puniſhment on the ſeducer, lately paſſed the upper Houſe of Parliament; and, after a long debate, was negatived in the Houſe of Commons. But the propoſition, it is ſaid, is intended to be again brought forward in the enſuing ſeſſion. Under ſuch circumſtances, it would not become us to ſay more on the merits of the queſtion, than that we have not hitherto, in the courſe of our reading, met with arguments againſt the meaſure ſufficient to outweigh thoſe contained in the able Speech of Lord Auckland in its favour, or thoſe in the very ſenſible tract before us; which ſeems to be the production of no ordinary writer. He obſerves, that "the frequency of intermarriage between the adultreſs and the perſon with whom the offence has been committed, and her reſtoration in conſequence of that event to ſociety, while it affords an additional proof that this vice has made rapid ſtrides amongſt us, contributes mainly to aſſiſt it in its progreſs."

After tracing the practice of parliamentary divorces for adultery to the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, he ſtates the ſtriking fact, that the number of ſuch divorces (which to that period from the reign of Car. II. incluſively, appears to have been only thirty-two) during the preſent reign, amounts to ninety-nine; "of which the laſt four years furniſh the large proportion of twenty-nine, and the year which has laſt elapſed, ten; a greater number than is to be found in any of thoſe which have preceded it."

After ſtating, with great force and probability, the conſequences which naturally follow from the intermarriage of the adultreſs with the adulterer; and her regaining, in ſome degree at leaſt, the countenance of the world, the writer proceeds to notice the objections which have been made to the propoſed remedy. The objection, that "when the marriage of the parties is made impoſſible in law, their continuance together will be conſidered as amounting to a marriage in fact," he properly, we think, repels by a poſitive denial. "There is," he obſerves, "among us no ſuch hardihood in iniquity, as to give open countenance to a connection commenced in the foul crime of adultery, and continued, not only without the ſanction of law, but in defiance of the declared opinion of the legiſlature."

His anſwer to the next objection is ſo ſtriking, and to us ſo convincing, that we will give it in his own words.

"But then it is ſaid that, thoſe women who cannot be reſtrained from this offence by principle, and a regard for their duty, will never ſtop to weigh the degree of cenſure which the world may paſs upon them, eſpecially as the act is generally committed in the hope of concealment.—There may, indeed, be ſome thus thoughtleſs, and inſenſible to the fear of ſhame; and there are certainly many who are ſufficiently guarded againſt the danger of falling, by conſiderations of a higher nature than can be furniſhed by legiſlative proviſions; but it argues little experience in the affairs of life, to be ignorant that there muſt ever be a large claſs in ſociety, in whoſe minds a ſincere regard

for what is right, is mixed with no inconſiderable portion of human frailty; to whom the controul of their paſſions and propenſities, in the moment of temptation, with every aid which the law of God or man will afford them, is yet a matter of difficulty and trial; and is it then to be imagined, that in the ſtruggle between duty and inclination, the mind will totally exclude from its conſiderations the poſſibility of being diſcovered, and the conſequences of detection? or can it be ſuppoſed, that the murmurs of apprehenſion have never been quieted by thoſe proteſtations of unalterable attachment on the part of the ſeducer, which inſinuate to the object of his arts, without expreſſing it, that in the event of diſcovery he would commit his honour to her keeping, and unite his fate to hers by a tie at once indiſſoluble and reſpectable?——It is not ſound policy in the Legiſlature to have furniſhed the aſſailant of a married woman with ſo powerful an aid, as the ſuggeſtion, that in the worſt that can happen to her, ſhe will at leaſt retain the conſolation of paſſing a life of innocence with the man whom ſhe prefers.

"But what will they, who rely on this objection, ſay to thoſe caſes where the act of Adultery has been committed for the expreſs purpoſe of diſſolving one marriage in order to contract another?—If they aſſert, that the inſtances in which this is underſtood to have happened, are not very numerous*, we may anſwer, that every bad practice muſt have a beginning; and that this, it is true, is only as yet in its infancy, but that it is not a very wiſe policy to wait till an evil is grown up to maturity, before we take any ſteps to put a ſtop to it; and that there is but too much reaſon to apprehend that a few inſtances of perſons, who have ſucceeded in this project, without forfeiting their ſituation in the world, may excite in the minds of many, among ſuch as are diſcontented with their lot in marriage, an inclination to make the ſame experiment, with the hopes of ſimilar ſucceſs.

Si cœpta exſequor,
Forſan jugali crimen abſcondam face;
Honeſta quædam ſcelera ſucceſſus facit." P. 13.

The main argument againſt the Bill (namely, that the puniſhment will fall unequally upon the offenders) is alſo ably, and we think, ſatisfactorily anſwered. We wish our limits would permit us alſo to extract this part of the tract, the whole of which we recommended to the peruſal of all who wiſh for information on this important queſtion, and eſpecially of thoſe who may hereafter be called upon to decide it.

ART. 42. *Lettres d'un Voyageur a l'Abbé Barruel, ou nouveaux Documens pour ſes Memoires, nouvelles decouvertes faites en Allemagne, Anecdotes ſur quelques grands Perſonages de ce Payi, chronique de la ſecte,* &c. 8vo. 191 pp. 4s. Dulau, Deboffe, &c. 1800.

The firſt part of theſe Letters was publiſhed ſome time ago, and was noticed by us, with commendation, in our fourteenth volume,

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"* No one, who is qualified to ſpeak upon this ſubject, by any knowledge of what is paſſing in ſociety, will deny that ſome ſuch exiſt." p. 53.

p. 53. The additional parts do not appear to us of equal importance with the firſt; but the whole forms a publication, which may very properly be conſulted by thoſe who have traced the hiſtory of *Illuminiſm* in Barruel and Robiſon. The fourth Letter in particular will be found to contain ſome remarkable facts, and there are ſome curious papers in the Appendix.

MISCELLANIES.

ART. 43. *The American Ruſh-Light, by the Help of which, wayward and diſaffected Perſons may ſee a complete Specimen of the Baſeneſs, Diſhoneſty, Ingratitude, and Perfidy of Republicans, and of the Profligacy, Injuſtice, and Tyranny of Republican Governments. By Peter Porcupine.* 8vo. 7s. 6d. Wright. 1800.

A former edition of this work was publiſhed in numbers at New-York, at the cloſe of the laſt winter; that the editor ſhould republiſh it in this country, is by no means ſurpriſing. He had obſerved, and he had experienced the baſeneſs and perfidy of Republicans, and the injuſtice and tyranny of Republican Governments. His explaining the circumſtances of his own caſe cannot fail of being uſeful, and is certainly meritorious. To us, who live under the protection, and in the conſtant enjoyment of equal laws, which alike extend their influence to poor and rich, the facts which are detailed in this pamphlet muſt neceſſarily ſeem aſtoniſhing and atrocious. We congratulate our countrymen on the arrival of an individual among us, whom no corruption can ſeduce, nor any perſonal danger intimidate from the performance of his duty.

ART. 44. *A Funeral Oration, on the late Sovereign Pontiff, Pius the Sixth. By the Rev. Arthur O'Leary. To which is prefixed, an Account of the ſolemn Obſequies performed to his Memory, at St. Patrick's Chapel, Sutton-Street, Soho, by Order of Monſignore Erſkine, his Holineſs's Auditor, on Saturday, the 16th of November,* 1799. 8vo. 56 pp. 1s. 6d. Keating, &c. London.

Whatever we think of ſome of the ceremonies here deſcribed, we muſt allow that the obſequies of the late unfortunate and perſecuted Pope were performed with a great degree of ſolemnity and magnificence.

The text of the funeral Oration is Pſalm cii, 10, 11, 12. John Angelo Braſchi, afterwards Pius VI, was born of a noble family at Ceſena in Italy. In this panegyric, he is extolled for his application to the ſtudy of literature from his moſt tender youth. His genius is ſaid to have been "extenſive, penetrating, and ſublime; he exhauſted the learned treaſures of Greece and Rome; his accompliſhments recommended him to Pope Benedict the Fourteenth, under whoſe dictation he publiſhed thoſe works which aſtoniſhed the learned world, and immortalized their author" (p. 16); and his claſſical knowledge and eloquence are praiſed in high terms. By Clement the Fourteenth he

was raiſed to the Roman purple. Succeeding Ganganelli, as Pope, he eſtabliſhed new academies and ſeminaries; "the Muſeum Pio Clementinum was one of the moſt noble monuments this or any other age could boaſt." P. 18. Under this Pontiff the late King of Sweden had his own encomium preſented to him at Rome in 46 different languages: arts, manufactures, and commerce, are ſaid to have been revived and foſtered: "coaſts infeſted by pirates, were protected; harbours fortified; roads cut through marſhes and deſerts before impaſſable; communications formed between diſtant places; new aſylums opened to helpleſs indigence, by the foundation of new alms-houſes and hoſpitals; plenty reigned in thoſe places, which before had been ſcenes of famine. There was no calamity in his ſtates, to which he did not adminiſter relief when it came to his knowledge. Nor was there a calamity unknown to him, but ſuch as eluded the enquiries of the moſt attentive vigilance." P. 21. But the grand atchievements of Pius VI. is ſaid to be the draining of the Pontine Marſhes. "Theſe marſhes, formed by the overflowing of two rivers, and numberleſs ſtreams running from the ſides of the Appenines, covered an extenſive tract of ground, ſaid to have contained, in ancient times twenty-three noble cities. A great part of the Appian road, ſo celebrated by ancient hiſtorians and modern travellers, lay deep concealed under their ſurface; from which aroſe thoſe peſtilential vapours, as deſtructive as the winged arrows of death to the incautious traveller; who, if he cloſed his eyes within their reach, inevitably opened them in eternity. In the centre of thoſe poiſonous fens, Death ſeemed to have erected his throne; and the inhabitants of the diſtricts, bordering too cloſe upon their limits, had the appearance of their pale ſatellites, from their reſemblance to animated ſpectres. To reſtore ſalubrity to the air, and to agriculture its ſpoils, was an undertaking worthy of the ſovereigns of Rome, whether in Pagan or Chriſtian times. Several attempted it, but their reign was too ſhort to make any conſiderable progreſs. It was reſerved for Pius the Sixth, after a long interruption ſince the time of Pope Sixtus Quintus, to reſume the work, and perform what ſo many Emperors and Popes had in vain attempted. Edifices and ſpires were ſeen riſing from theſe places, which for ages were dreary abyſſes. The putrid atmoſphere was purified; a golden harveſt crowned the fertile fields, reclaimed from watery waſtes, inacceſſible to the plough, ſince Varro had written on agriculture, or Virgil his Georgics. The Appian road, the greateſt monument of Roman grandeur, famed for the triumphal marches of the heroes of ancient Rome, exhibited its broad and indeſtructible pavement to the eyes of the aſtoniſhed traveller; and if Sixtus the Sixth, on account of his enterpriſing genius, and the magnificence of his public works, was called the Second Auguſtus of Rome, Pope Pius the Sixth might claim the honour of being his rival." P. 22.

The piety of the Pope, and the firmneſs derived from it, are next happily extolled, and he is elaborately vindicated from the calumnies of "the French Deiſt, who has publiſhed the memoirs of his Pontificate." P. 30.* The dreadful effects of modern French philoſophy are

* See Brit. Crit. vol. xv. p. 443.

then

ſhen adverted to; and its fury, poured out upon the aged Pontiff, is eloquently deſcribed. A ſhort time intervened between his captivity and death. "What his perſecutors, who buried with pomp the remains of the enemies of the Chriſtian religion, in the temples from whence they removed the ſhrines of its martyrs, have done with his body:—whether they have encloſed it in a coffin, or (as has been reported) burnt it with quick-lime, is as yet uncertain." P. 49. The Oration is concluded by prayers for the King, and the proſperity of his kingdom.

We have gratified the curioſity of our readers by an extended account of this funeral Oration; which, in ſome parts of it, (as at pp. 14, 52, 53, unites found piety and eloquence; but which, in general, will fail to ſatisfy thoſe, who are acquainted with the ſublime oratory of Boſſuet, and other French panegyriſts.

ART. 45 *Thoughts on Non-Reſidence, Tithes, Incloſures, Rare Landlords, Rich Tenants, Regimental Chaplains, &c. &c.* 8vo. 2s. Weſt and Hughes. 1800.

The public certainly owe obligations to every writer, who will candidly illuſtrate any ſubject which is more immediately the object of public diſcuſſion. A jargon of miſplaced levity, and incoherent gabble, excites contempt and anger. Such, and ſuch only, are the contents of this two ſhilling pamphlet.

ART. 46. *An Impartial Statement of the inhuman Cruelties diſcovered! in the Cold-Bath-Fields Priſon, by the Grand and Traverſe Juries for the County of Middleſex, and reported in the Houſe of Commons, on Friday, the 11th Day of July,* 1800, *by Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. with the Report of the Debate on that momentous Occaſion. To which are added, A Letter to R. B. Sheridan, Eſq. by Chriſtopher Munnings, Eſq. Alſo, an intereſting Letter, from one of the Priſoners to Mr. Jordan, the Publiſher, ſtating the real Cauſe of his preſent miſerable Situation.* 8vo. 30 pp. 6d. Jordan.

ART. 47. *A further Account, &c. being Part II.* 28 pp. 6d. Same Publiſher. 1800.

In the courſe of theſe pamphlets it is repeatedly ſtated (which indeed could not have been concealed) that, in conſequence of an Addreſs from the Houſe of Commons, the King has appointed a Commiſſion, compoſed of moſt independent and reſpectable gentlemen, acting magiſtrates for various counties, and attentive to the improved regulations of places of confinement, to examine into the ſtate and management of the Houſe of Correction in Cold-Bath Fields; and there cannot, we conceive, be the ſmalleſt doubt that ſuch a commiſſion will be perfectly effectual in aſcertaining the abuſes that may have exiſted, and finding remedies for them. As no better method could poſſibly have been taken for removing any grievances, of which juſt complaint may have been made, we cannot too ſtrongly reprobate the malignant endeavour to irritate the feelings of the lower claſſes upon this ſubject, as if the evil practices alluded to were either authorized or connived at:

or

or as if there were any juſtice in the title of *Baſtille*, which ſuch agitators have laboured to make a popular name for the Houſe of Correction in Cold-Bath Fields. The ſubſtance of the debate on this ſubject, in Parliament, it is undoubtedly right for the public to know: and it will thence be manifeſt, that Government is ready to attend to every apparently well-founded complaint. But to retail the unauthorized tales and comments of individuals (and eſpecially of perſons who view every act of juſtice on delinquents of a certain deſcription with a jaundiced eye) manifeſts nothing better than an inſidious deſign to render the Government odious to the people.

The temper of theſe publications might eaſily be gueſſed by the ſtyle of the title-pages, and even by the place from which they iſſue; but it is ſtill more evident on inſpecting the internal parts. We have not the ſlighteſt wiſh to palliate enormities of the kind here mentioned, and we rejoice that they will be corrected, as far as they have been juſtly alledged; but the attempt to ſet the people againſt their lawful governors, is, in our opinion, at leaſt an equal enormity.

ART. 48. *The Naval Guardian. In Two Volumes. By Charles Fletcher, M. D. Author of a Maritime State conſidered, as to the Health of Seamen.* 8vo. 14s. Chapman. 1800.

This is a collection of miſcellaneous papers and poems, calculated for the amuſement of the ward-room, where we doubt not in the tediouſneſs of a long cruize it will be highly acceptable. The author does not appear to claim any conſiderable diſtinction as a writer; but he has employed his talents ſucceſsfully for the entertainment of thoſe whoſe hours of danger and difficulty, it is highly meritorious to ſoften and beguile. We wiſh, as will alſo we doubt not many a young *Reefer* in the cockpit, that Dr. Fletcher had made his volumes a little cheaper, as fourteen ſhillings is no inconſiderable ſum to him whoſe pay is no more than 28l. a year.

ART. 49. *Quaint Scraps, or Sudden Cogitations. By Nathan Coward, Profeſſor of Quaintneſs, and Member of the Principal Cogitating Societies of Europe.* 8vo. 2s. 6d. Turner, Lynn. 1800.

We have had frequent occaſion to remark, that the title-page of a book reſembles the human countenance, and will ſatisfactorily inform him who contemplates it of the ſpirit he may expect within. This is one of the moſt honeſt title-pages we have ever had opportunity to examine. The Scraps are moſt unqueſtionably quaint, and the Cogitations beyond all diſpute ſudden. The name prefixed, namely, Nathan Coward, is entitled to the ſame remark. He muſt be a bold man indeed, who could prefix his real name to ſuch a work.

ART. 50. *The New Annual Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Literature for the Year* 1798. *To which is prefixed, the History of Knowledge, Learning, and Taste in Great Britain, during the Reign of King Charles II. Part II.* 8vo. 344 pp. 10s. 6d. Robinsons. 1799.

As we have often had occasion to censure the political principles and conduct of this performance, it is with satisfaction that we observe a considerable improvement, in these respects, in the volume before us. The Debates in Parliament appear to be given, in general, with fairness, and as much accuracy as may reasonably be expected. In the History of the Irish Rebellion, we meet with few exceptionable representations or opinions; and we perfectly accord with the following remark towards the conclusion.

"Whatever," says the writer, "might have been the occasional, and even unjustifiable severities, exercised upon suspected individuals, we must, in candour, acquit the Irish government of the charge which has, we think, rashly" (he might have said *wickedly*!) "been brought against them, of having goaded the people into rebellion. The rebellion was evidently the result of a deep conspiracy, laid by a few ambitious and disaffected persons, who insidiously wrought upon the passions and prejudices of the lower orders of Catholics, to promote their own destructive designs."

These are sentiments worthy of an impartial historian. We do not, however, coincide with the writer, on the expediency of delaying an Union. Although that important measure may not, of itself, operate so far as immediately to secure public tranquillity, yet it may probably, by the impartiality and zeal, the superior weight and authority, of an Imperial Legislature, in time effect and confirm it.

The campaign in Italy, at the beginning of the year 1797, is detailed very minutely, and apparently according to good information. But in relating most of the transactions between the French and the Papal Government, and particularly in the account of the tumult at Rome, which was made the pretext of all the wrongs and insults which the late unfortunate Pontiff endured, we cannot help noticing, if not a manifest partiality, at least too ready an acquiescence in the truth of the accounts circulated by the Directory. It is, we conceive, well known, that this tumult was previously instigated by their agent; who, under the name of an Ambassador, was, no doubt, sent to Rome for that express purpose. Upon the whole, however, the historical part of this volume does credit to the writer; and the other parts of the compilation are, generally speaking, judiciously selected and arranged.

ART. 51. *Sheridan's pronouncing and spelling Dictionary, in which are ascertained both the Sound and the Meaning of every Word in the English Language. Corrected and improved by Nicholas Salmon, Author of Stemmata Latinitatis, the first Principles of English Grammar, and several other Works on the English and French Languages.* 12mo. 664 pp. 4s. 6d. Richardsons. 1800.

To reduce Mr. Sheridan's Pronouncing Dictionary into a convenient and portable form, is in itself a service rendered to the public: but

but Mr. Salmon, verſed in ſuch works; and entitled to much more commendation and advantage than, we fear, he has received for his *Stemmata Latinitatis*, could not take up ſuch a taſk without making material improvements. He has accordingly remarked very ſenſibly on the effect of particular terminations, as *ance*, *ence*, &c. &c. and has added many other original obſervations, which ſtamp a peculiar value on his work. Among other things, he prints whole claſſes of words formed by particular modes of combination, and has produced a book of utility very far beyond the proportion of its bulk.

ART. 52. *Neues Vollſtandiges Taſchenwörterbuch der Engliſchen und Deutſchen Sprache, &c.—New Complete Pocket Dictionary of the Engliſh and German Languages, containing all Words of general Uſe, and Terms of Arts and Sciences, from the beſt Engliſh and German Dictionaries, compiled by Frederick Reinhard Rickleſs, with a Preface, by J. J. Eſchenburg. Bremen, printed for Frederick Willmans, London, for C. Geiſweiler.* 2 *Vol.* 12mo. 8s. 1800

The only objection to this publication ſeems to be that it is printed in ſo ſmall a type, as muſt be inconvenient to many readers. But we underſtand that it is favourably ſpoken of in Germany, and muſt neceſſarily be uſeful to travellers, as well as to young ſtudents. Conſidering the ſize of the book, perhaps it is as good a manual as could reſonably be expected.

ART. 53. *Aphoriſms on Education: ſelected from the Works of the moſt celebrated Engliſh, French, and Latin Writers on that Subject: and intended as a* Vade-Mecum *for Parents, Guardians, Preceptors, Governeſſes, &c. In Three Parts:* 1. *As relating chiefly to the Male-Sex.* 2. *With particular Reference to the Female-Sex.* 3. *Remarks of general Application to both.* 12mo. 214 pp. 2s. 6d. Longman. 1800.

A very paltry compilation, in which the name of J. J. Rouſſeau appears much too often; and ſome are repeated very frequently, which ought not to appear at all. By management of trade, it makes a volume; but a ſheet might hold it, and then it might be torn up without any loſs.

FOREIGN CATALOGUE.

FRANCE.

ART. 54. *Oeuvres choiſies de* Fenelon; 6 Vol. in 12mo. ornés de figures en taille-douce. Paris, pr. 21 francs.

The preſent collection, which ſeems adapted to all ages and to perſons of every rank, offers them the moſt inſtructive and agreeable variety; a ſelection

ſelection from the *Dialogues des morts*, containing the beſt leſſons in hiſtory, politics, morality, literature, and the arts; from the *Dialogues ſur l'éloquence*; a *Memoir* with *ſome Letters to the French Academy*, on its general occupations, on its *great Dictionary*, on *Poetry*, *Eloquence*, *Hiſtory*, on the *Ancients* and *Moderns*, &c. on the *education of young women*; *tales*, *fables*, *allegories*, ſome diſcourſes and diſſertations on different objects of hiſtory and literature; *quatrains*, in the taſte of *Cato*, and of *Muretus*, ſuggeſting the moſt neceſſary rules for the conduct of life. It will, of courſe, be taken for granted that in a collection of this kind, the treatiſe *de l'exiſtence de Dieu*, and the *Avantures de Télémaque* have not been omitted. This ſelection, terminated by a ſpecimen of his *Familiar Letters*, is preceded by a very circumſtantial life of *Fenelon*, extracted from the beſt informed biographers, and from the *éloges* of Academical Orators.

One of the advantages of this uſeful collection is, that it offers in moſt of the pieces compriſed in it, the beſt principles in the different ſpecies of compoſition, by an author who could at once give the precept and furniſh the example. We learn from him how much we ought to reſpect the public; he lays down the general rules of ſtyle and taſte, which ought to be ſtudied, and carried into practice. The florid ſtyle, of which, at preſent ſo improper an uſe is often made, ſhould, in particular, be employed with the greateſt ſobriety.

" J'avoue," ſays this author, " que le genre fleuri a ſes grâces, mais elles ſont déplacées dans les diſcours où il ne s'agit point d'un jeu d'eſprit plein de délicateſſe, et où les grandes paſſions doivent parler. Le genre fleuri n'atteint jamais au ſublime. . . ."

Nor is the frequency of the antitheſis, with which many celebrated writers among the moderns are reproached, leſs reprehenſible. According to Fénélon, whatever the ſubject treated may be, its place will always be preciſely marked.

" Quand les choſes qu'on dit, " obſerves he, " ſont naturellement oppoſées les unes aux autres, il faut en marquer l'oppoſition. Ces antithèſes-là ſont naturelles, et ſont ſans doute une beauté ſolide; alors c'eſt la manière la plus courte et la plus ſimple d'exprimer les choſes. Mais chercher un détour pour trouver une batterie de mots, cela eſt puéril. D'abord les gens de mauvais goût en ſont éblouis; mais dans la ſuite, ces affectations fatiguent l'auditeur. Connoiſſez-vous l'architecture de nos vieilles égliſes, qu'on nomme gothiques? . . . . N'avez-vous pas remarqué ces roſes, ces points; ces petits ornemens coupés et ſans deſſin ſuivi, enfin tous ces colifichets dont elle eſt pleine? Voila, en architecture, ce que les antithèſes et les autres jeux de mots ſont dans l'éloquence. L'architecture grecque eſt bien plus ſimple; elle n'admet que des ornemens majeſtueux et naturels; on n'y voit rien que de grand, de proportionné, de mis en place . . . . ."

At a time when every one thinks himſelf born to write hiſtory, and to tranſmit it to poſterity; when the compiler of memoirs aſſumes the tone of an hiſtorian; and the hiſtorian is often little more than a dry annaliſt, it might not be unuſeful to remind them of *Fénélon's* opinion on this ſubject: " *Que l'excellent hiſtorien eſt peut-être plus rare que le grand poëte.*" He contended that the moſt celebrated, and thoſe who

have

have hitherto been regarded as the moſt approved hiſtorians, are by no means without their defects.

" Hérodote," ſays he, " qu'on nomme le père l'hiſtoire, raconte parfaitement, il a même de la grâce par la variété de matières: mais ſon ouvrage eſt plutôt un recueil de relations de divers pays, qu'une hiſtoire qui ait de l'unité avec un véritable ordre.

" Xénophon n'a fait qu'un journal dans ſa retraite des dix mille: tout y eſt précis et exact, mais uniforme. Sa Cyropédie eſt plutôt un roman de philoſophie, comme Cicéron l'a cru, qu'un hiſtoire véritable.

" Polybe eſt habile dans l'art de la guerre et dans la politique; mais il raiſonne trop, quoi-qu'il raiſonne très-bien. Il va au delà des bornes d'un ſimple hiſtorien: il développe chaque événement dans ſa cauſe; c'eſt une anatomie exacte. Il montre, par une eſpèce de mécanique, qu'un tel peuple doit vaincre un tel autre peuple, et qu'une telle paix, faite entre Rome et Carthage, ne ſauroit durer.

" Thucydide et Tite-Live ont de très-belles harangues: mais, ſelon les apparences, ils les compoſent au lieu de les rapporter. Il eſt très-difficile qu'ils les aient trouvées telles dans les originaux du temps. Tite-Live ſavoit beaucoup moins exactement que Polybe, la guerre de ſon ſiècle.

" Salluſte a écrit avec une nobleſſe et une grâce ſingulières: mais il s'eſt trop étendu en peintures des mœurs et en portraits des perſonnes dans deux hiſtoires très-courtes.

" Tacite montre beaucoup de génie, avec une profonde connoiſſance des cœurs les plus corrompus; mais il affecte trop une brièveté myſtérieuſe, il eſt trop plein de tours poétiques dans ſes deſcriptions, il a trop d'eſprit, il raffine trop: il attribue aux plus ſubtiles reſſorts de la politique, ce qui ne vient ſouvent que d'un mécompte, que d'une humeur bizarre, que d'un caprice. Les plus grands événemens ſont ſouvent cauſes par les cauſes les plus mépriſables; c'eſt la foibleſſe, c'eſt l'habitude, c'eſt la mauvaiſe honte, c'eſt le dépit, c'eſt le conſeil d'un affranchi qui décide, pendant que Tacite creuſe pour découvrir les plus grands raffinemens dans le conſeil de l'empereur. Preſque tous les hommes ſont mediocres et ſuperficiels, pour le mal comme pour le bien. Tibère, l'un des plus méchans hommes que le monde ait vus, étoit plus entraîné par ſes craintes que déterminé par un plan ſuivi.

" D'Avila ſe fait lire avec plaiſir, mais il parle comme s'il étoit entré dans les conſeils les plus ſecrets. Un ſeul homme ne peut avoir eu la confiance de tous les partis oppoſés; de plus, chaque homme avoit quelque ſecret qu'il n'avoit garde de confier à celui qui a écrit l'hiſtoire; on ne ſait la vérité que par morceaux. L'hiſtorien qui veut m'apprendre ce que je vois qu'il ne peut pas ſavoir, me fait douter ſur les faits mêmes qu'il ſait."

Speaking of the advantages and intereſt which reſult from the peruſal of a well-written hiſtory, Fenelon thus expreſſes himſelf:

" Un lecteur a le plaiſir d'aller ſans ceſſe en avant ſans diſtraction, de voir toujours un événement ſortir d'un autre, et de chercher la fin qui lui échappe, pour lui donner plus d'impatience d'y arriver. Dès que ſa lecture eſt finie, il regarde derrière lui comme un voyageur curieux, qui, étant arrivé ſur une montagne, ſe tourne, et prend plaiſir à con-

conſidérer, de ce point de vue, tout le chemin qu'il a ſuivi, et tous les beaux endroits qu'il a traverſés."

To the *Adventures of Telemachus* is prefixed, in this collection, an excellent diſcourſe on the Epic Poem, greatly to the advantage of the poem in proſe!!

In the *Voyage à l'île des plaiſirs* we may trace the original ideas that produced the *île frivole* and the *année merveilleuſe* of the Abbé *Coyer*, which form the principal pieces in his heretofore popular collection entitled *Bagatelles Morales*. *Eſpr. d. Journ.*

ART. 55. *Eſſai ſur les fables et ſur leur hiſtoire, adreſſé à la citoyenne* Dubocage, ouvrage poſthume de Jean-Sylvain Bailly, des académies françaiſes des ſciences, des belles-lettres, &c. 2 Vol. in 8vo. of more than 300 pp. each. Paris.

We have here the ſequel of thoſe works which the celebrated and unfortunate *Bailly* had publiſhed during his life. In his reſearches into ancient Aſtronomy, he had obſerved that certain Aſtronomical truths had remained, as it were, inſulated among the Indians, and had ſupported themſelves amid the general ignorance. Theſe truths appeared to him like ruins only, forming part of a complete and regular ſyſtem, which is now loſt. But if this ſyſtem was heretofore known in India, how does it happen that it was not more perfectly preſerved, ſince ſome parts of it exhibit themſelves, after the lapſe of ſo many ages, without alteration, and juſt as they were in the moſt remote times? He was ſoon convinced, by a more attentive examination, that this ſyſtem did not originate in India. What remains of it is founded on obſervations made at a much more northern latitude. The Indians then were indebted, ſays he, for their Aſtronomy to the North, and they received it ſuch as they have preſerved it; that is to ſay, partial, incomplete and detached from a ſyſtem which did not properly belong to their own country. From this time, Mr. *B.* began to ſuſpect the north of Aſia to have been the firſt country of men and of the arts.

This ſuſpicion he hinted, in a diſtant manner only, in his Hiſtory of Aſtronomy. *Voltaire* combated an idea ſo far removed from the common opinion. *Bailly*, wiſhing to perſuade him, addreſſed to him the *Lettres ſur les ſciences*, in which he conceived that he had rendered that very probable, which he had before ſuggeſted only as a ſimple doubt. Theſe letters were followed ſoon afterwards by the *Lettres ſur l'Atlantide*, where he undertakes to mark the place occupied by the firſt people, to whom he refers our traditions, the origin of the arts, of the uſages and opinions of the other people of the earth.

Among the arguments employed in the *Lettres ſur les ſciences*, and *ſur l'Atlantide*, a principal one is that drawn from the examination of certain fables, common to all ancient people, and which therefore ought to be traced to one origin. Theſe reſearches extended to the whole body of mythology, have produced the *Eſſai ſur les fables*, which is to compriſe ſeveral volumes, beſides the two now publiſhed. They are here examined according to the appearances which they have aſſumed among the different people to whom they have belonged, and they are compared together, that they may be made to throw mutual light on each

each other. Finding them thus under different modifications in almoſt every country, we are led to ſtudy the different relations of the people, that we may be enabled to diſtinguiſh thoſe who have borrowed, from thoſe who have communicated; and when we have thus followed the route of theſe fables and the country which they have traverſed, we arrive at leaſt at the point from which they ſet out, and their origin is diſcovered.

Such is the ſubject and the plan of the work. The method adopted by the author is thus deſcribed:

"Nous marcherons," ſays he, "contre l'ordre des temps, en ſimplifiant ſans ceſſe le ſyſtême mythologique, en le dépouillant des additions qu'il a reçues de chaque peuple et à chaque époque; et en remontant ainſi le fleuve de la tradition, nous reporterons dans chaque pays les productions étrangères et différentes qu'il a charriées juſqu'à nous."

Fabulous hiſtory, treated in this manner, is that of the parentage and filiation of different people; that of ideas, of opinions, and conſequently of the progreſs of the human mind.

"Les premiers peuples," obſerves this author, "ont paſſé et ſont oubliés; il faut chercher de loin en loin ſur la terre quelques veſtiges de leur force, ou quelques reſtes de leur magnificence; mais un certain nombre de leurs penſées ſubſiſte et peut être reconnu."

It is in their mythology that they ſtill appear. This depoſit has ſurvived the wreck of ages, and the fables which ſo long conſtituted the religion of almoſt all people, ſtill live in our thoughts, in our pictures, and on our theatres. What are the motives of this long reſpect, of this eternal duration?

"C'eſt qu'elles ſont nées près du berceau du genre humain, lorſque l'eſprit encore ignorant étoit diſpoſé à tout apprendre, et à tout retenir, comme une terre neuve eſt diſpoſée à tout produire.... La mémoire de l'eſpèce ne peut avoir d'autre cauſe que celle de l'individu... Si la jeuneſſe de l'homme eſt l'époque de toutes les impreſſions durables, n'en faut-il pas conclure que ce qui dure dans les opinions univerſelles, a été fondé au temps de la jeuneſſe du monde?"

The Greeks, and after them the Romans, are thoſe by whom mythology has chiefly been tranſmitted to us. It is therefore with them that we are firſt to examine it, that we afterwards ſimplify it by retrenching the additions which they have made.

The Romans had originally a very ſmall number of deities, derived from the Etruſcans. Afterwards their mythologic ſyſtem extended itſelf to a prodigious degree. It may be remarked, however, that all the events in which their deities are concerned, take place in Greece: it is from Greece therefore that the Latins have borrowed their fables.

"Un principe inconteſtable," obſerves Mr. *B.* "c'eſt que ſi un peuple nous raconte une hiſtoire dont le théâtre ſoit hors de chez lui, cette hiſtoire étrangère eſt une adoption. Elle montre une trace qu'on doit ſuivre; il faut ſe tranſporter ſur le théâtre des faits pour en demander la vérité et l'origine."

With reſpect to the Greeks, the author obſerves that they "étoient doués d'une imagination ardente et docile. Ils ont tous admis, tout mêlé, tout conſervé. Ils ſont devenus l'entrepôt des connoiſſances du monde et des faits de l'antiquité; et c'eſt par le moyen de ce peuple inter-

intermédiaire, que nous avons hérité des peuples très-anciens qui l'ont précedé."

Among these people more ancient than the Greeks, and by whom they were instructed, may be reckoned the northern Scythians. Deucalion, who led one of the first colonies into Greece, was one of them. The first traditions of the Greeks, their original worship, the history of their oracles, point out to us an hyperborean people. After having brought together a number of observations of this kind, Mr. *B.* adds:

"Je ne veux presser ni ces faits ni ces conjectures; il faut que la lumière se fasse peu à peu et nous vienne comme celle du soleil, d'abord foible et incertaine dans le crépuscule, ensuite plus vive pour préparer la vue à l'éclat du jour."

This *Essai sur les fables* is addressed to Me. *Dubocage*, the author of the *Colombiade*, and other esteemed poems. Mr. *B.* very properly says in his letter to her:

"Vous ne devez pas être effrayée de ces recherches sur l'antiquité. On peut tout discuter sans s'appesantir. . . . Cette lecture est une espèce de voyage où l'on décrit les idées et les opinions, comme dans les autres on raconte les mœurs et les usages; la variété des objets, la diversité des tons qui naît de celle des choses, vous sauvera de l'ennui."

Ibid.

ART. 56. *Voyage à Constantinople*, (in the Years 1790, 1791, 1792,) Paris, 1799. Pr. 4 fr. 25 c.

This book presents a great variety of objects, such as descriptions of places and customs, portraits of celebrated persons, ages, &c. Some important statistical information may likewise be collected from it; as, for instance, where the author shows in p. 52, that Austria, through which country he passed, contains only 20,558,300 souls on 31,651 square leagues; whereas France, at the close of the late government, reckoned 24,577,000 inhabitants on 24,960 leagues square.

On the character of the Turks in political negociations, the author observes that:

"Leur amitié est un commerce qui demande beaucoup de mises dont les rentrées sont incertaines. Celui qui peut le plus compter sur eux, est celui qui s'en fait le mieux craindre."

He thus describes the people of Constantinople, and the Grand Signior:

"Le peuple imite cette mer qu'il habite la moitié du jour, la moitié de l'année; tantôt aussi respectueux devant son maître que ces flots qui se courbent devant ses saïques dorées, tantôt plus furieux que ces vagues qui se brisent à la pointe du serail, il passe de l'excès de la bassesse à l'excès de l'insolence; plus il rampoit, plus il exige. Son maître lui jette la tete de son ministre ou de son favori, comme on jette des quartiers de chair aux lions de sa ménagerie.

"Ici l'avant-coureur d'une catastrophe, est une catastrophe même. Il est une heure du matin; on ne parle que d'incendies. Toute la ville est en proie aux menaces vagues de quelques scélérats que la terreur universelle fait oser, et l'impunité réussir.

"....Ce

" . . . . Ce matin le feu étoit au ſérail. Le ſultan qui a toujours un cheval ſellé dans ſes écuries, pour ſe porter aux incendies, n'oſe plus ſortir de chez lui. Cette ſeconde cour où perſonne n'oſe entrer, il n'oſe en ſortir."

The author having ſpoken of the groſs ignorance of the Turks, makes the following reflections:

" Si les Turcs étoient mieux, nous ſerions plus mal.

" . . . C'eſt une belle idée ſur le papier que de voir les Ruſſes à Conſtantinople y rétablir l'empire grec. Mais les Grecs modernes n'ont conſervé des anciens que ſes vices, ſur leſquels ils ont encheri; ils ſont deux fois plus fanatiques que les Turcs, et ſeroient par cette raiſon mille fois plus cruels, s'ils devenoient, je ne dis pas maîtres, mais libres. Déjà notre commerce à Conſtantinople ſe reſſent de l'établiſſement des Ruſſes en Crimée . . . Ne ſouhaitons pas de voir la Ruſſie à Conſtantinople, et croyons qu'il vaut beaucoup mieux que les Turcs y ſoyent, et pour eux et pour nous."

In the 36th letter he thus deſcribes Scutari:

" Les ſites les plus beaux, les plus étendus, d'où l'on domine ſur cette mer auſſi vivante, auſſi habitée que ſes bords, ne ſont point deſtinés ici à de palais ou à des jardins. L'ombre ſérieuſe et toujours verte des majeſtueux cyprès, annonce qu'une habitude religieuſe les a conſacrés partout aux ſépultures. Cette expoſition, cette confuſion mélancolique d'arbres, de tombes, de gazons, d'ombrages, loin de porter les yeux à ſe détourner, d'inſpirer à l'âme un ſentiment de répugnance, ſont des cimetières les promenades les plus fréquentées et les plus pittoreſques. A chaques pas, un tableau nouveau parle à l'âme et l'attendrit. Dans les premiers jours du printemps, une femme inclinée arroſe la terre qu'elle a ſemée de fleurs: ſon air religieux, ému, décèle une mère qui vient pleurer ſur le tombeau de la fille. Ici deux, Turcs, avec un ſoin ſuperſtitieux, plantent et aſſurent un jeune cyprès. Les vivans communiquent ſans ceſſe avec les morts. Un cyprès, plein de ſève et de verdue, naît des cendres de l'ami qu'on a pleuré: il ombrage, après ſa mort, ceux qui viennent penſer à lui.

" La raiſon qui rend le cimetière de Scutari auſſi vaſte, eſt peut-être digne de remarque. La plupart des Turcs riches et puiſſans s'y ſont tranſporter de Conſtantinople, *dans la perſuaſion où ils ſont qu'on les chaſſera un jour d'Europe.*" *Ibid.*

GERMANY.

ART. 57. *Zur Kulturgeſchichte der Völker Hiſtoriſche Unterſuchungen, von* Friedrich Mayer. *Erſter Band.—On Civilization. Hiſtorical Reſearches, by* Fr. Mayer. *Vol. I.* xl and 494 pp. in ſmall 8vo.

The work, the firſt volume of which we here announce, is intended to contain memoirs on the hiſtory of civilization. One of the author's principal ideas is, to ſupply the materials for an hiſtory of chivalry in Germany; a ſubject which has hitherto been little attended to, and which is, however, intimately connected with the civilization of the country.

The

The first Memoir treats of the married women of the ancient Germans, and of the esteem entertained by their husbands for them; with interesting researches into the relations which existed among the people of ancient Germany, between the two sexes, on the rights of marriage, &c.

The second Memoir suggests general observations on the causes of the spirit of chivalry, which the author finds in the character of the Germans; and remarks on the civilization of the nation, in regard to the commerce between the two sexes, which was the consequence of it. This Memoir serves, as it were, to connect the first division of the third, which is the most extensive, and which treats, in particular, of tournaments; this first division gives the history of the origin and progress of tournaments, to the time when these warlike entertainments had attained their greatest splendour and magnificence. The continuation of this history of tournaments will be given in the second volume, which, besides a Memoir on the History of the ancient Hindous, will contain the beginning of a critical History of the Albigeois, and a Preface by Mr. *Herder*.

In the notes, Mr. *M.* has always cited the authors on whom he has founded his assertions, and sometimes he quotes from them entire important passages. *Jena ALZ.*

ART. 58. *Ueber die Wegführung der Kunstwerke aus den eroberten Ländern nach Rom—von* Ludwig Völkel.—*On the Removal of the Monuments of Art from the conquered Countries to Rome—by* L. Voelkel, *Counsellor of the Landgrave of Hesse, Archivist and Librarian to the Court, Inspector of the Collection of Antiques, Member of the Society of Antiquities at Cassel, &c.* Leipzig, 8vo.

This author shows what were the first occasions which engaged the Romans to transport into their own city the Gods, statutes, pictures, and other monuments of art, from the countries which had been conquered by them; and how the desire of possessing them spread itself by degrees among this people. He gives, as far as is possible, after *Pausanias*, *Pliny*, and others, an enumeration of the works of art thus brought to Rome. The passages which he quotes prove, that the Roman Generals were often induced more by avarice, than by a love of the arts, to make these exportations. We may observe how much the number of these monuments, taken from Greece by the Romans, exceeded that of similar objects which the French Republic has carried to Paris. This enumeration suggests the hope, that these last ravages may engage the Italians again to have recourse to those excavations which have been so long neglected, in order to replace the losses which they have suffered from them.

A translation of this interesting little work is soon to be inserted in the *Magasin Encyclopédique.* *Ibid.*

ACKNOW-

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We intend undoubtedly to notice *Mr. H.*'s volume of Sermons; but it is totally contrary to our plan to print the Letter he has ſent us. We wage no war with other periodical works. If our account of a book be materially different from what they may have publiſhed, our readers, we truſt, will be able to appreciate the diſcordant opinions: and they whom ſuch partial judgments could miſlead, will not in all probability take up our Review.

The author who commits a fault in ſtyle, is not likely to detect it from a general reference. We do not wonder therefore that *Mr. B.* diſputes our judgment; but, as the praiſe is ſtrong, and the cenſure very ſlight, we think he ought to be contented. We cannot go over the ſame ground again and again.

The author who aſks for an explanation of a paſſage in one of our critiques, ſhould firſt explain one or two of the paſſages we cited from his work. We know not of any interference of politics in the matter.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Maurice has publiſhed propoſals for a new work, intended to take up the Hiſtory of India where his former publication left it, and to continue it to the preſent day.

Mr. Houſman, whoſe Tour to the Lakes we lately noticed, is preparing a large work on the Topography of Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, and Lancaſhire.

A Topographical Hiſtory of *Cleveland* is alſo in great forwardneſs, by the *Rev. John Graves*. It will form a handſome volume in-quarto.

Mr. Chalmers is completing the *Ancient Hiſtory of Scotland*.

A curious publication may be expected from *Mr. James Chriſtie*, on *Ancient Games and Sports*.

A magnificent edition of all *the Works of Harris*, is preparing for the preſs by *Lord Malmſbury*.

A *Military Dictionary* is nearly printed, on the plan of Falconer's Marine Dictionary.

Mr. Charnock is proceeding to a concluſion of his great work on *Marine Architecture*.

Of *Mr. Ellis's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry*, one volume is already printed.

Mr. Pye's Poem, on *Alfred*, is finiſhed.

ERRATUM.

In our laſt number, p. 348, l. 36, for 25 *Jac. I.* read 25th *of April*, 1 *Jac. I.*